

WIRELESS ROUTER ADSL

A02-RA240-W54
A02-RA210-W54



USER'S MANUAL

A02-RA24(1)0-W54_ME01

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CE Mark Warning

This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Important Note

The antenna(s) used for this equipment must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 30 cm from all persons.

FCC Warning

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the regulations for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with this user's guide, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.



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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 An Overview of the Wireless Router ADSL

Broadband Sharing and IP sharing

The Wireless Router ADSL supports 4 ports 10/100 Mbps auto-negotiating Fast Ethernet for connection to your local area network (LAN) and downstream (with built-in ADSL modem) rate up to 8Mbps. Power by NAT technology, dozens of network users can surf on the Internet and share the ADSL connection simultaneously by using one ISP account and one single IP address.

Wireless

With integrated IEEE802.11g Wireless Access Point (up to 54Mbps), the device offers quick and easy access among wired network and wireless network. The Wireless Router also supports WPA security, it increases the level of data protection and access control for Wireless LAN.

SOHO Firewall and VPN IPSec

The Wireless Router ADSL offers not only NAT but also provides powerful firewall, which are able to filter the advanced hacker pattern. It can automatically detect and block Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. It manages the VPNs IPSec for establishing a private tunnel over the public Internet to ensure transmission security between two sites.

Easy Configuration and Management

Support web based GUI and Telnet for configuration and management. Also supports remote management (Web and telnet) capability for remote user to configure and manage this product. It incorporates besides a client Dynamic DNS.

1.2 Package Contents

- Wireless Router ADSL
- One CD-ROM containing the online manual
- One Quick Start Guide
- One RJ-11 ADSL/telephone cable
- One CAT-5 LAN cable
- One AC-DC power adapter (12VDC, 1A)

If any of the above items are missing, please contact your reseller.



1.3 Wireless Router ADSL Features

Wireless ADSL Router provides the following features:

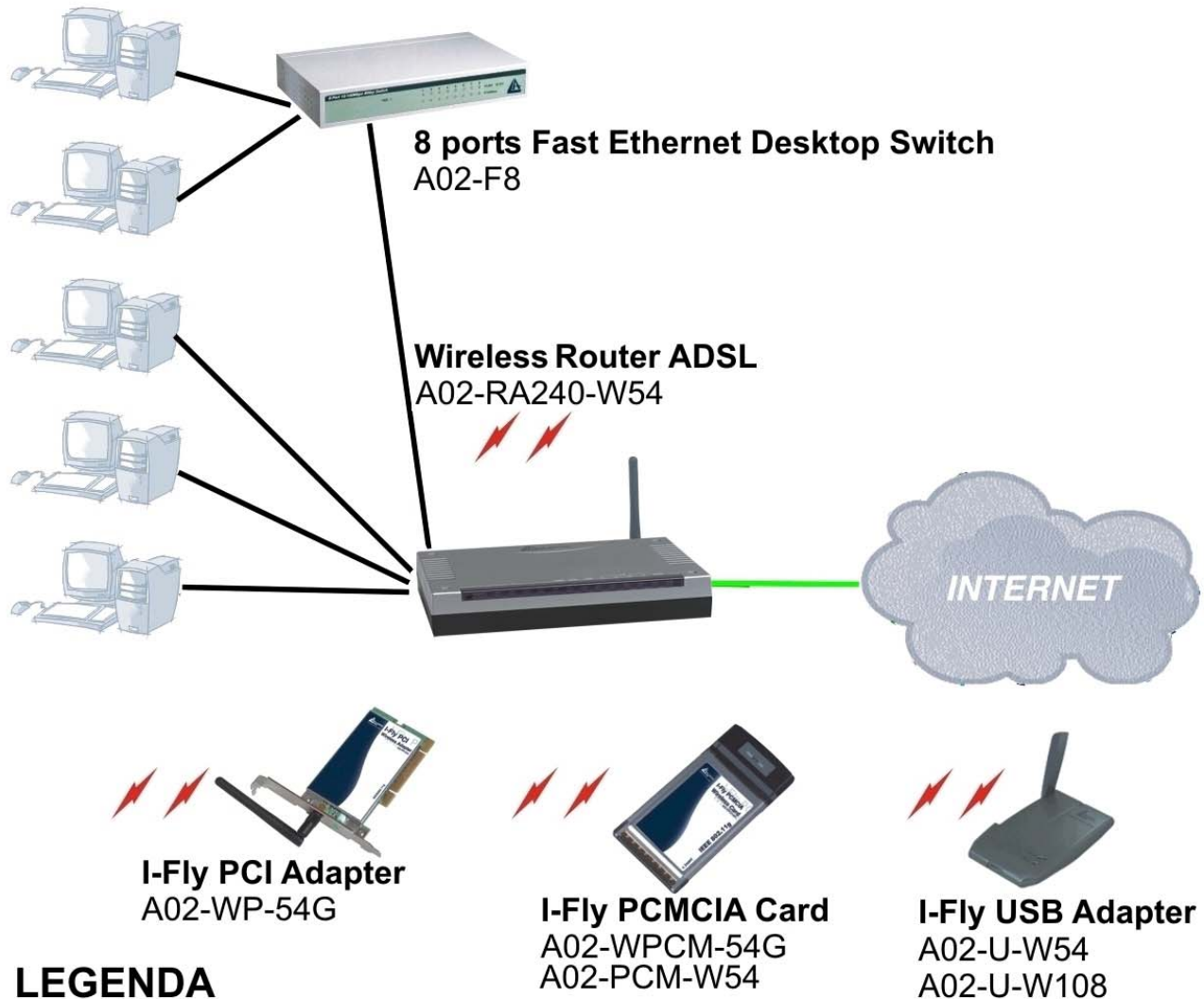
- **ADSL Multi-Mode Standard:** Supports downstream transmission rates of up to 8Mbps and upstream transmission rates of up to 1024Kbps. It also supports rate management that allows ADSL subscribers to select an Internet access speed suiting their needs and budgets. It is compliant with Multi-Mode standard (ANSI T1.413, Issue 2; G.dmt (G.992.1); G.lite (G992.2)).
- **Fast Ethernet Switch:** A 4-port 10/100Mbps fast Ethernet switch is supported in the LAN site and automatic switching between MDI and MDI-X for 10Base-T and 100Base-TX ports is supported. An Ethernet straight or cross-over cable can be used directly, this fast Ethernet switch will detect it automatically.
- **Wireless Ethernet 802.11g:** With built-in 802.11g access point for extending the communication media to WLAN while providing the WEP and WPA for securing your wireless networks.
- **Multi-Protocol to Establish A Connection:** Supports PPPoA (RFC 2364 - PPP over ATM Adaptation Layer 5), RFC 1483 encapsulation over ATM (bridged or routed), PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516), and IPoA (RFC1577) to establish a connection with the ISP. The product also supports VC-based and LLC-based multiplexing.
- **Quick Installation Wizard:** Supports a WEB GUI page to install this device quickly. With this wizard, an end user can enter the information easily which they from the ISP, then surf the Internet immediately.
- **Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) and UPnP NAT Traversal:** This protocol is used to enable simple and robust connectivity among stand-alone devices and PCs from many different vendors. It makes network simple and affordable for users. UPnP architecture leverages TCP/IP and the Web to enable seamless proximity networking in addition to control and data transfer among networked devices.
- **Network Address Translation (NAT):** Allows multi-users to access outside resource such as Internet simultaneously with one IP address/one Internet access account. Besides, many application layer gateway (ALG) are supported such as web browser, ICQ, FTP, Telnet, E-mail, News, Net2phone, Ping, NetMeeting and others.
- **Firewall:** Supports SOHO firewall with NAT technology. Automatically detects and blocks the Denial of Service (DoS) attack. The URL-blocking, packet filtering are also supported. The hacker's attack will be recorded associated with timestamp in the security logging area. More firewall features will be added continually, please visit our web site to download latest firmware.
- **Domain Name System (DNS) relay:** provides an easy way to map the domain name (a friendly name for users such as www.yahoo.com) and IP address. When a local machine sets its DNS server with this router's IP address, then every DNS conversion requests packet from the PC to this router will be forwarded to the real DNS in the outside network. After the router gets the reply, then forwards it back to the PC.



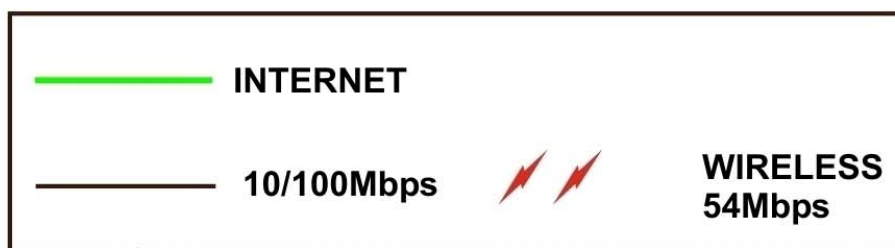
- **Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS):** The Dynamic DNS service allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address. For example, to use the service, you must first apply an account from this free Web server <http://www.dyndns.org/>. There are more than 5 DDNS servers supported.
- **Virtual Private Network (VPN):** Allows a user to make a tunnel with a remote site directly to secure the data transmission among the connection. Users can use **embedded IPSec end point** supported by this router to make a VPN tunnel.
- **PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE):** Provide embedded PPPoE client function to establish a connection. Users can get greater access speed without changing the operation concept, sharing the same ISP account and paying for one access account. No PPPoE client software is required for the local computer. The Always ON, Dial On Demand and auto disconnection (Idle Timer) functions are provided too.
- **Virtual Server:** Users can specify some services to be visible from outside users. The router can detect incoming service request and forward it to the specific local computer to handle it. For example, users can assign a PC in a LAN acting as a WEB server inside and expose it to the outside network. Outside users can browse an inside web server directly while it is protected by NAT. A **DMZ** host setting is also provided to a local computer exposed to the outside network, Internet
- **Rich Packet Filtering:** Not only filters the packet based on IP address, but also based on Port numbers. It also provides a higher-level security control.
- **Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) client and server:** In the WAN site, the DHCP client can get an IP address from the Internet Server Provider (ISP) automatically. In the LAN site, the DHCP server can allocate up to 253 client IP addresses and distribute them including IP address, subnet mask as well as DNS IP address to local computers. It provides an easy way to manage the local IP network.
- **Static and RIP1/2 Routing:** Supports an easy static table or RIP1/2 routing protocol to support routing capability.
- **SNTP:** An easy way to get the network real time information from an SNTP server.
- **SNMP:** SNMP is an application layer protocol that is used for managing networks (V1,V2 and V3)
- **Web based GUI:** supports web based GUI for configuration and management. It is user-friendly with an on-line help, providing necessary information and assist user timing. It also supports remote management capability for remote users to configure and manage this product.
- **Firmware Upgradeable:** the device can be upgraded to the latest firmware through the WEB based GUI.
- **Rich management interfaces:** Supports flexible management interfaces with local console port, LAN port, and WAN port. Users can use terminal application through console port to configure and manage the device, or Telnet, WEB GUI, and SNMP through LAN or WAN ports to configure and manage a device.



1.4 Wireless Router ADSL Application



LEGENDA





Chapter 2

Using Wireless Router ADSL

2.1 Cautions for using the Wireless Router ADSL



Do not place the ADSL Wireless Router under high humidity and high temperature.
Do not use the same power source for ADSL Wireless Router with other equipment.
Do not open or repair the case yourself. If the ADSL Wireless Router is too hot, turn off the power immediately and have a qualified serviceman repair it.



Place the ADSL Wireless Router on a stable surface.
Only use the power adapter that comes with the package.
Do NOT upgrade firmware on any Atlantis Land product over a wireless connection.
Failure of the device may result. Use only hard-wired network connections.

2.2 The Front LEDs



| LED | Meaning |
|--------------|---|
| POWER | Lit when power ON |
| SYS | Blinking when system is ready |
| WLAN | Lit green when the wireless connection is established. Flashes when sending/receiving data. |
| LAN | Lit when connected to Ethernet device Green for 100Mbps; Orange for 10Mbps Blinking when data transmit/received |
| ADSL | Lit when successfully connected to an ADSL DSLAM |



2.3 The Rear Ports



| PORT | Meaning |
|------------------------|--|
| LINE (RJ-11) | Connect the supplied RJ-11 cable to this port when connecting to the ADSL/telephone network. |
| LAN (4 *RJ-45)* | Connect an UTP Ethernet cable to one of the four LAN ports when connecting to a PC or an office/home network of 10Mbps or 100Mbps. |
| RESET | After the device has turned on, press it to reset the device or restore to factory default settings. The operation is as below: 0-3 seconds: reset the device 3-6 seconds: no action 6 seconds or above: restore to factory default settings (this is used when you can not login to the router, e.g. forgot the password) |
| POWER (Jack) | Connect the supplied power adapter to this jack. |
| POWER Switch | A Power ON/OFF switch |

* 1 Fast Ethernet port on A02-RA210-W54.

2.4 Cabling

The most common problem is bad cabling or ADSL line. Make sure that all connected devices are turned on. On the front of the product is a bank of LEDs. As a first check, verify that the LAN Link and ADSL line LEDs are lit and SYS is blanking. If they are not, verify that you are using the proper cables.



Chapter 3

Configuration

The ADSL Wireless Router can be configured with your Web browser. The web browser is included as a standard application in the following operation systems, UNIX, Linux, Mac OS, Windows 95/98/NT/2000/Me, and etc. The product provides a very easy and user-friendly interface for configuration.

3.1 Before Configuration

This section describes the configuration required by LAN-attached PCs that communicate with the ADSL Wireless Router, either to configure the device or for network access. These PCs must have an Ethernet interface (or wireless adapter) installed properly, be connected to the ADSL Wireless Router either directly or through an external repeater hub, and have TCP/IP installed and configured to obtain an IP address through a DHCP server or a fixed IP address that must be in the same subnet of the ADSL Firewall Router. The default IP address of the ADSL Wireless Router is 192.168.1.254 and subnet mask is 255.255.255.0. The best and easy way is to configure the PC to get an IP address from the ADSL Wireless Router. Also make sure you have UNINSTALLED any kind of software firewall that can cause problems while accessing the 192.168.1.254 IP address of the router.

Please follow the steps below for PC's network environment installation. First of all, please check your PC's network components. The TCP/IP protocol stack and Ethernet network adapter must be installed. If not, please refer to MS Windows related manuals.



Any TCP/IP capable workstation can be used to communicate with or through the ADSL Wireless Router. To configure other types of workstations, please consult the manufacturer's documentation.

3.2 Connecting the Wireless Router ADSL

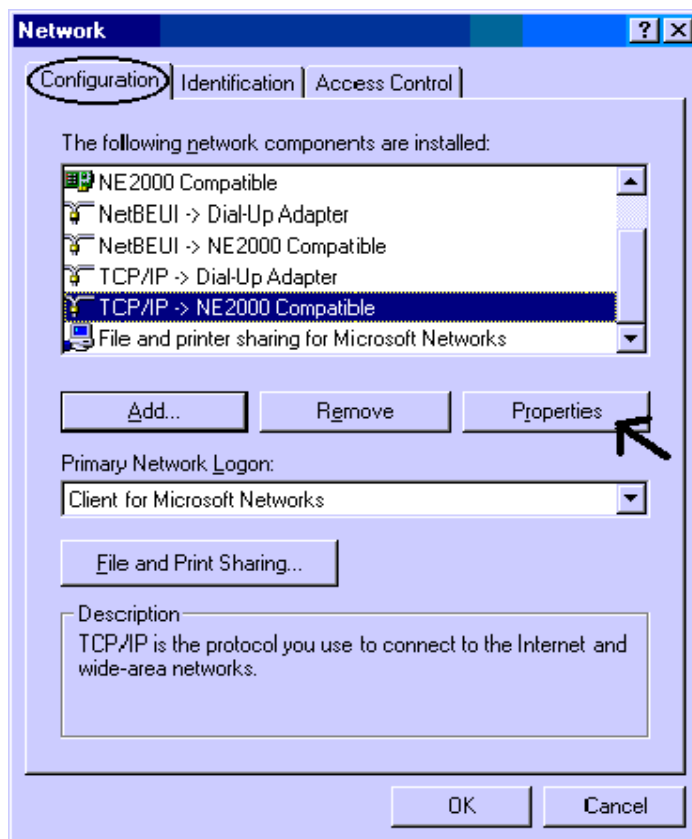
- Connect the Router to a LAN (Local Area Network) and the ADSL/telephone network.
- Power on the device
- Make sure the PWR (SYS LED is blinking) is lit steady & LAN/WLAN LED is lit.
- Before taking the next step, make sure you have uninstalled any software firewall.



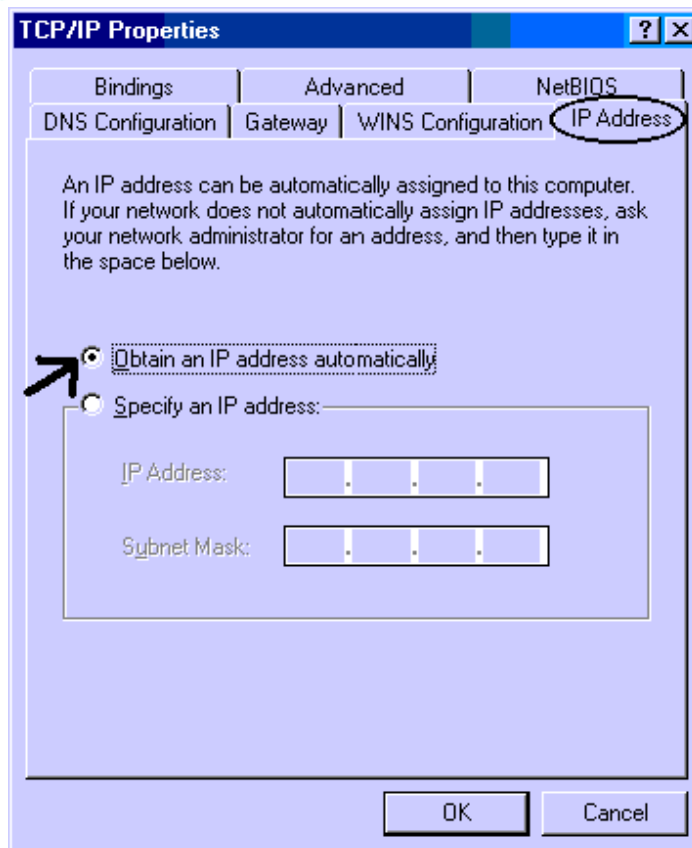
3.3 Configuring PC in Windows

For Windows 95/98/ME

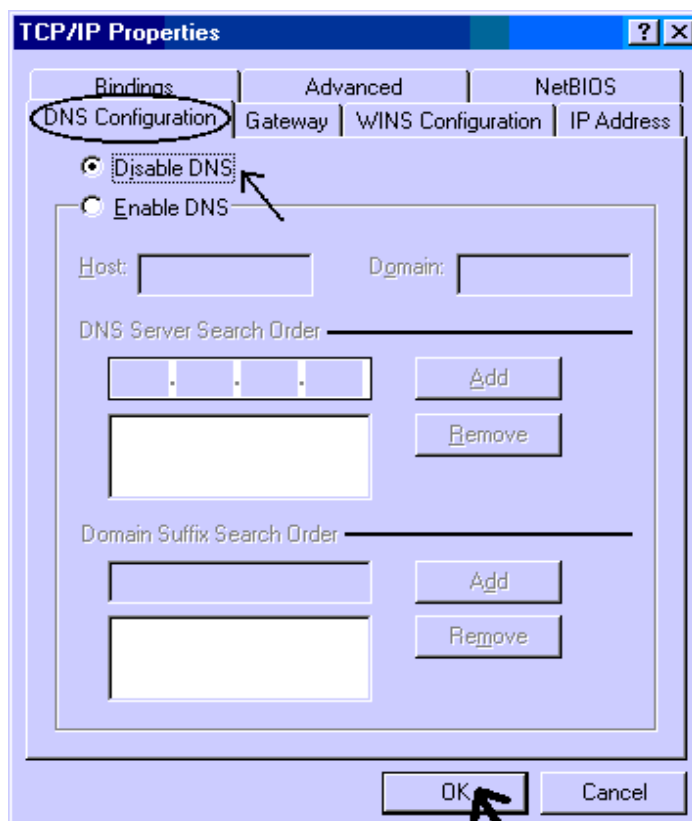
1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Configuration** tab.
2. Select **TCP / IP -> NE2000 Compatible**, or the name of any Network Interface Card (NIC) in your PC.
3. Click Properties.



4. Select the **IP Address** tab. In this page, click the **Obtain an IP address automatically** radio button.



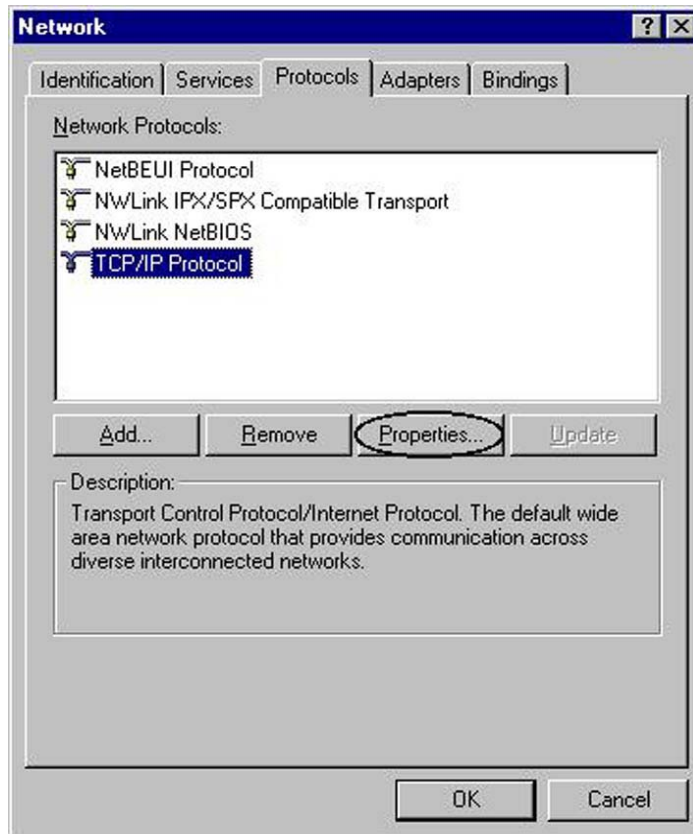
5. Then select the **DNS Configuration** tab.
6. Select the **Disable DNS** radio button and click “OK” to finish the configuration.



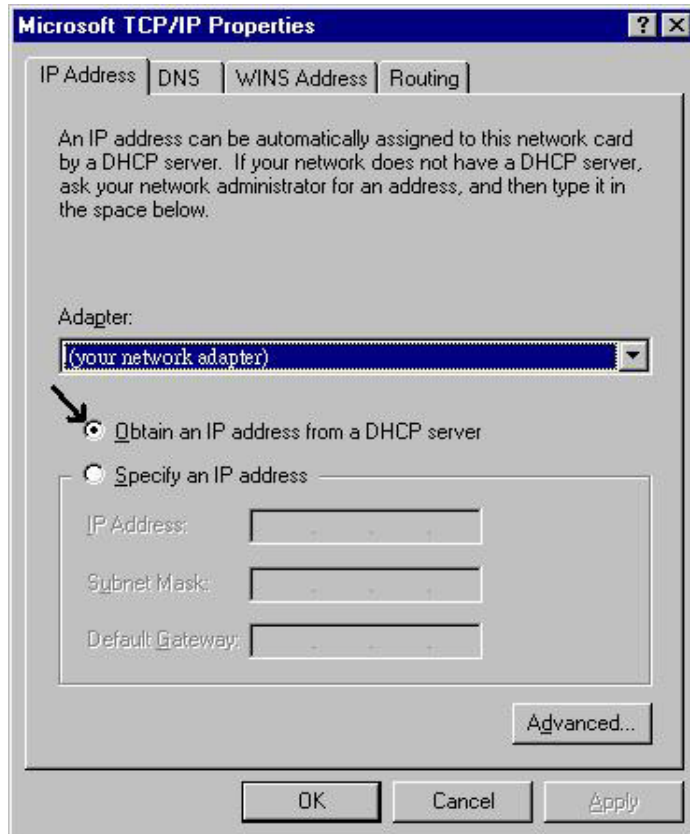


For Windows NT4.0

1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Protocols** tab.
2. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** and click **Properties**.



3. Select the **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server** radio button and click **“OK”**.

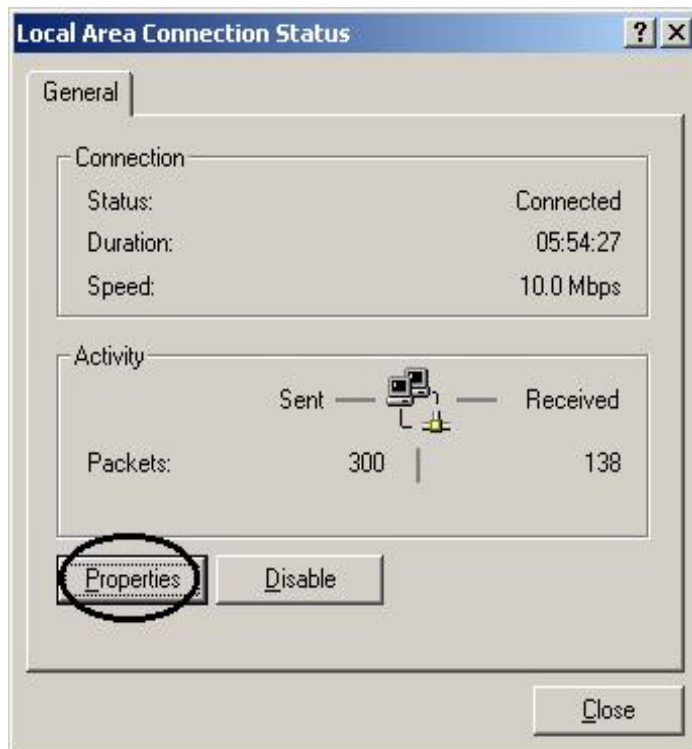


For Windows 2000

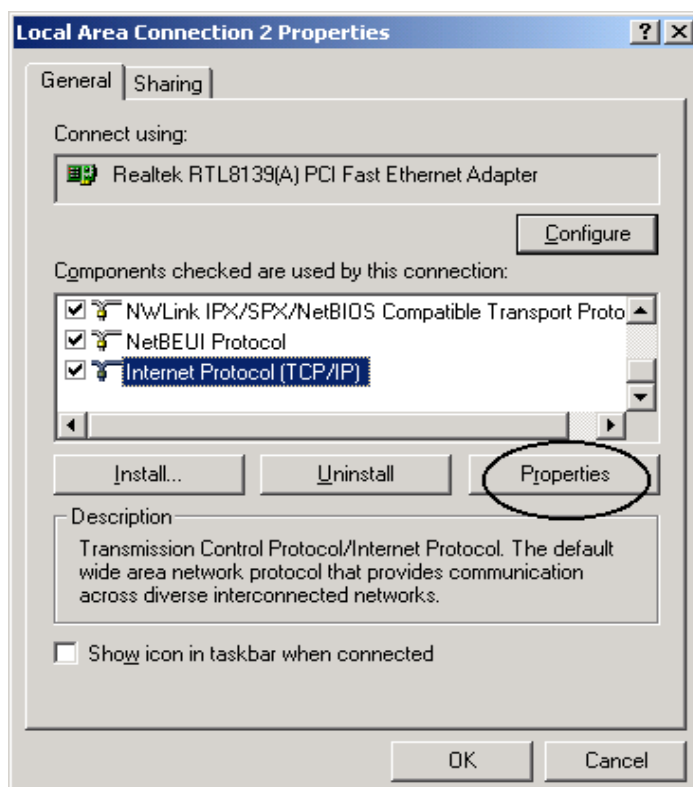
1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network and Dial-up Connections**.
2. Double-click **LAN Area Connection**.



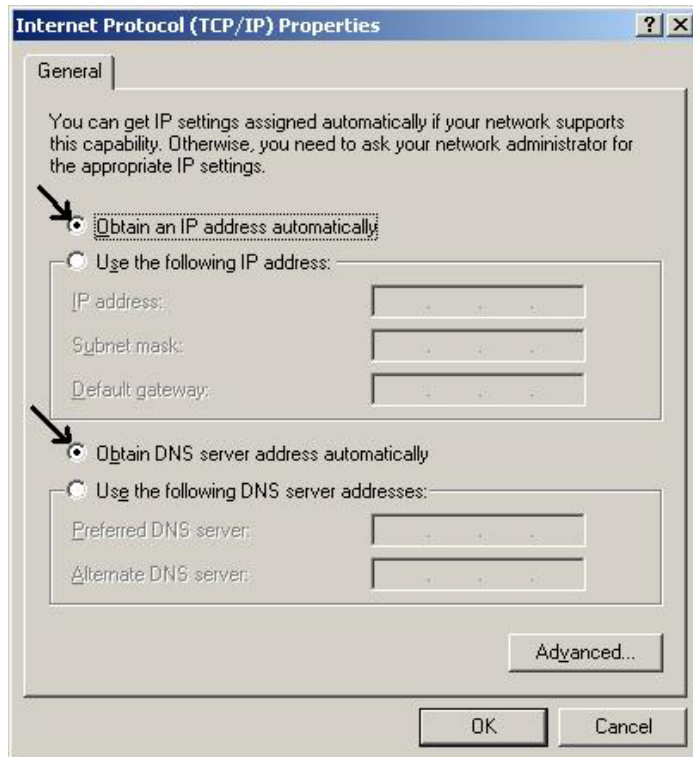
3. In the **LAN Area Connection Status** window, click **Properties**.



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.

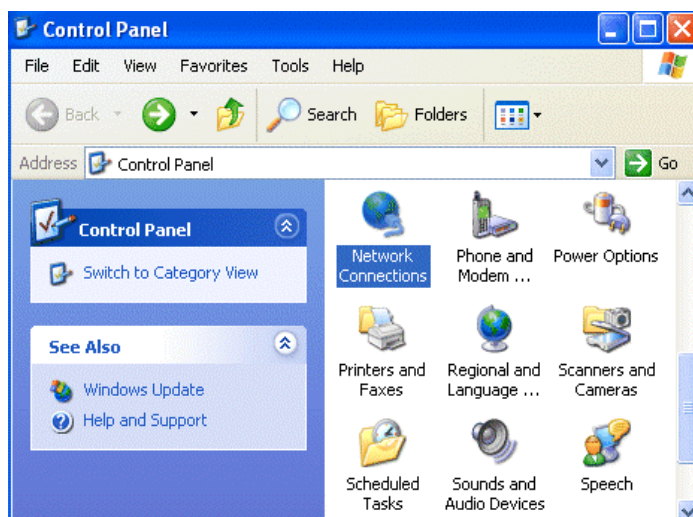


5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.
6. Click **“OK”** to finish the configuration.

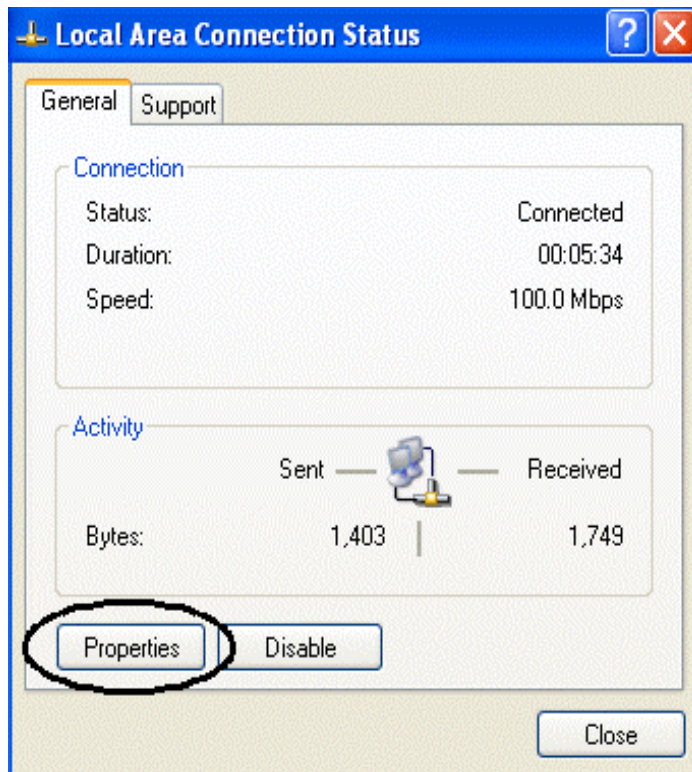


For Windows XP

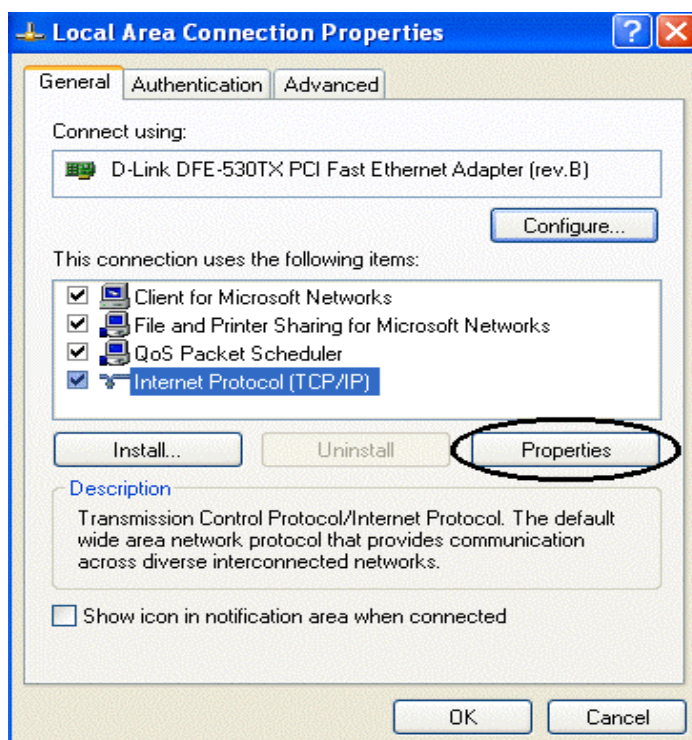
1. Go to **Start / Control Panel** (in Classic View). In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network Connections**.
2. Double-click **Local Area Connection**



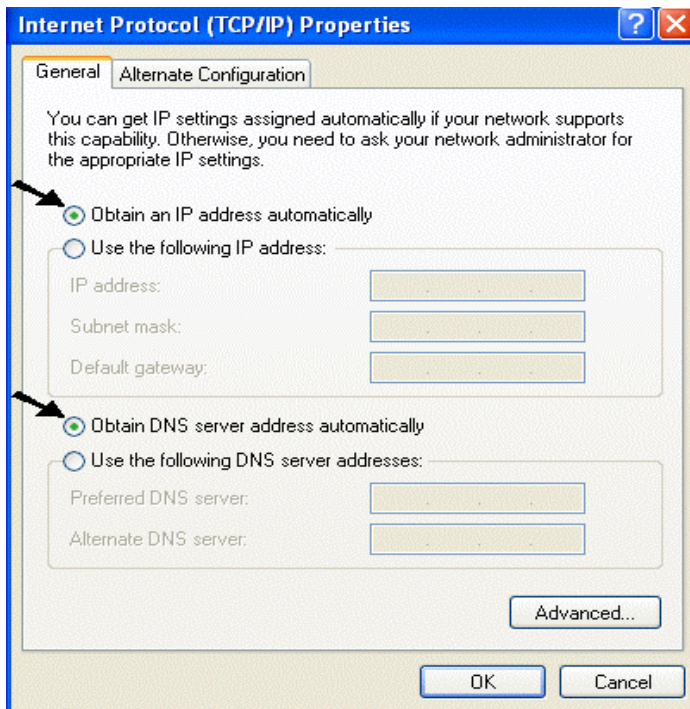
3. In the **LAN Area Connection Status** window, click **Properties**.



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.



5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons
6. Click **“OK”** to finish the configuration.



3.4 Factory Default Settings

Before configuring this ADSL Wireless Router, you need to know the following default settings.

- Username: **admin**
- Password : **atlantis**
- IP Address : **192.168.1.254**
- Subnet Mask : **255.255.255.0**
- DHCP server is enabled.
- Wireless: SSSID= **wlan-ap**, Channel=**6**, WEP=**disable**

3.4.1 Username and Password

The default username and password are **admin** and **atlantis** respectively.



If you ever forget the password to log in, you may press the RESET button to restore the factory default settings..

3.4.2 LAN and WAN Port Addresses

The parameters of LAN and WAN ports are pre-set in the factory. The default values are shown below.



| LAN Port | | WAN Port |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| IP address | 192.168.1.254 | N/A |
| Subnet Mask | 255.255.255.0 | |
| DHCP server function | Enabled | |

3.5 Information from the ISP

Before configuring this device, you have to check with your ISP (Internet Service Provider) what kind of service is provided such as PPPoE, PPPoA, RFC1483, IpoA.

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| PPPoE | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password, Service Name, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed). |
| PPPoA | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed). |
| RFC1483 Bridged | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing and configure this product into BRIDGE Mode. |
| RFC1483 Routed | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address). |
| IPoA | VPI/VCI, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address). |

3.6 Configuring with the Web Browser

Open the web browser, enter the local port IP address of this ADSL Wireless Router, which defaults at **http://192.168.1.254**, and click “Go”, a username and password window will appear. The default **username & password** are **admin & atlantis**, in respectively

Enter Network Password

Please type your user name and password.

Site: 192.168.1.254

Realm

User Name

Password

☐ Save this password in your password list

OK Cancel



You will get a status report web page when login successfully.

At the configuration homepage, the left navigation page where bookmarks are provided links you directly to the desired setup page, including:

- **Status (ADSL, LAN, PPP, VPN connect Status, Learned MAC Table, Routing Table, System Log, Security Log)**
- **Quick Start**
- **Configuration (WAN, LAN, Wireless, System, Firewall, VPN, Virtual Server, Advanced)**
- **Save Config**

Click on the desired item to expand the page in the main navigation page.

3.6.1 STATUS

The Status section provides and contains many items including device H/W and S/W information, LAN, WAN, Port status and all defined interfaces. It also provides useful information for users to review the status of device.

Click on **Status** will open all the following subsections:

- **ADSL Status**
- **LAN Status**
- **PPP Status**
- **VPN Connect Status**
- **Learned MAC Table**
- **Routing Table**
- **System Log**
- **Security Log**

The screenshot displays the 'Status' page of a 'Wireless Router ADSL'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Status, Quick Start, Configuration, and Save Config. The main content area is titled 'System Status' and includes the following sections:

Device Info

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Firmware Version: | CXB2xxx_4.1.0.19_IB340a |
| Customer Software Version: | 4.1.0.19_MW2_AtIB340a |

WAN

| IP Address | Subnet Mask | MAC Address |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 151.38.129.197 | 255.255.0.0 | 00:04:ED:FF:FF:B9 |

LAN

| IP Address | Subnet Mask | MAC Address |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 192.168.1.252 | 255.255.255.0 | 00:04:ED:FF:FF:B8 |

DHCP Clients

| | IP Address | MAC Address |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 192.168.1.160 | 00:0C:6E:22:0E:7B |
| 2 | 192.168.1.167 | 00:40:D0:27:EB:91 |

At the bottom right of the page, there are two buttons: 'SAVE CONFIG' and 'RESTART'.



3.6.1.1 ADSL Status

the status of your ADSL connection. It will refresh every two seconds.

ADSL Status

Information

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Showtime Firmware Version | 3.40 |
| Line State | SHOWTIME |
| Modulation | G.dmt |
| Annex Mode | ANNEX_A |
| Startup Attempts | 1 |
| Max Tx Power | -38 dBm/Hz |
| CO Vendor | ALCATEL_NETWORK |
| Elapsed Time | 0 days 0 hours 6 minutes 7 seconds |

| | Downstream | Upstream | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| SNR Margin | 35.4 | 31.0 | dB |
| Line Attenuation | 32.8 | 22.0 | dB |
| Errored Seconds | 0 | 0 | |
| Loss of Signal | 0 | 0 | |
| Loss of Frame | 0 | 0 | |
| CRC Errors | 0 | 0 | |
| Data Rate | 800 | 320 | kbps |
| Latency | INTERLEAVED | INTERLEAVED | |

WAN Status

Select Virtual Circuit

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Virtual Circuit | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| | <input type="text" value="Release"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Execute"/> | |

Information

| IP Address | Subnet Mask | MAC Address |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 151.38.129.197 | 255.255.0.0 | 00:04:ED:FF:FF:B9 |



ATM STATUS

Statistic

| | Transmit | Receive |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Bytes | 53 | 0 |
| Cells | 1 | 0 |
| HEC Errors | N/A | 0 |
| Mgmt Cells | 1 | 0 |
| CLP0 Cells | 1 | 0 |
| CLP1 Cells | 0 | 0 |
| Errors | 0 | 0 |
| Misrouted Cells | N/A | 0 |

[Reset Counters](#)

3.6.1.2 LAN Status

Displays the status of your Local Area Network (LAN) connection.

LAN Status

Information

| IP Address | Subnet Mask | MAC Address |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 192.168.1.254 | 255.255.255.0 | 00:04:ED:FF:FF:B8 |

Display the status of TCP. This screen will automatically refresh every two seconds.

3.6.1.3 PPP Status

Displays the status of your PPP connection. It will refresh every ten seconds.

PPP Status

If a * appears under Mode column, you need to [check the WAN configuration](#) make sure the VC has the correct encapsulation.

| Connection # | <input type="text" value="1"/> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Connect ▼ | | | | | | | |
| Execute | | | | | | | | |
| Information | | | | | | | | |
| # | Connection Name | Interface | Mode | Status | Pkts Sent | Pkts Rcvd | Bytes Sent | Bytes Rcvd |
| 1 | PPPoPvc 0 | Pvc 0 | PPPoE | Connected | 86 | 93 | 14732 | 1917 |

3.6.1.4 VPN Connect Status

When you click the **VPN Connect Status**, it gives you a quick view to know the ADSL Router's current status. The status of VPN connection will be shown.



VPN Connect Status

Parameters

| Rule No | Remote Gateway | Remote network | Connect Type | Connect Time | Tx Packets | Rx Packets | Connect Status |
|--------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 62.211.136.115 | 192.168.0.1/24 | Tunnel ESP SHA1 DES | 0:23:02 | 1380 | 1391 | Connected Drop |
| Refresh time | | 10 seconds <input type="button" value="v"/> | Refresh | | | | |

3.6.1.5 Learned MAC Table

Aging Timeout: Enter the time period for the router to memorize MAC addresses.

Learned MAC Table

Parameters

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|
| Aging Timeout | <input type="text" value="100"/> | Seconds |
| Submit Reset | | |

Information

| MAC Address | Expiration |
|-------------------|------------|
| 00:02:55:A0:4B:FA | 90 |
| 00:03:2F:1A:05:29 | 100 |
| 00:0A:E6:59:4A:44 | 26 |
| 00:0A:E6:9B:A4:84 | 39 |
| 00:0B:CD:CB:AA:5A | 74 |
| 00:0D:87:18:B9:C0 | 50 |
| 00:0D:88:8A:B0:49 | 65 |
| 00:0F:20:23:E2:F2 | 90 |
| 00:40:01:21:34:FC | 89 |
| 00:40:D0:27:EB:91 | 94 |
| 00:50:04:46:B6:CD | 85 |
| 00:E0:18:8C:E3:6F | 87 |

3.6.1.5 Routing Table

Display the current routing paths of A02-RA240-W54/A02-RA210-W54.

3.6.1.6 System Log

Display the system logs cumulated till the present time. You can trace the historical information through this function.



System Log

Current Time: WED JUN 23 04:21:27 2004

If you would like to save the log to a text file, right click [here](#) and select "Save Target As ..." or "Save Link As ..."

```
06/23/2004 03:47:26> Received time from Time Server
129.6.15.29
01/01/1970 00:00:29> PPP1 Session is up.
01/01/1970 00:00:29> DNS: Add IP address 193.70.152.25
(Auto discovered)
01/01/1970 00:00:29> DNS: Add IP address 193.70.192.25
(Auto discovered)
01/01/1970 00:00:28> No Static Session Information is
defined.
```

☐ Clear Log

LOG MESSAGE

All

Submit

Reset

3.8.1.7 Security Log

Display the information of security logs. If hacker attacks your sever, he will be isolated by the firewall function and the router will record related information. Hence, you know where the hacker comes from.

Security Log

If you would like to save the log to a text file, right click [here](#) and select "Save Target As ..."

```
2004/01/25 09:25:28      Trojan Scan      <TCP>  Source
IP:192.168.1.8      Port:4692  Dest IP:213.103.235.38
Port:1999
2004/01/25 08:38:58      Drop Packet <ICMP> Source
IP:80.116.33.133      Port:0      Dest IP:80.116.55.64
Port:0
2004/01/25 08:31:04      Net Bus Scan      <TCP>  Source
IP:192.168.1.8      Port:4692  Dest IP:213.189.158.15
Port:23456
```

Clear Log



3.8.2 CONFIGURATION

When you click this item, you get following sub-items to configure Wireless Router ADSL:

- **WAN**
- **LAN**
- **Wireless**
- **System**
- **Firewall**
- **VPN**
- **Virtual Server**
- **Advanced**

3.8.2.1 WAN

Before you start installing this device, you have to check with your ISP what kind of service (connection method) is provided such as PPPoE, PPPoA, RFC1483 bridged or routed, IPoA.

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| PPPoE | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password, Service Name, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed). |
| PPPoA | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed). |
| RFC1483 Bridged | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing |
| RFC1483 Routed | VPI/VCI, VC-based/LLC-based multiplexing, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address). |
| IPoA | VPI/VCI, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address). |

**PPPoE(RFC 2516) / PPPoA(RFC 2364)**

| Select Adapter | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Adapter | Pvc 0 ▾ |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | |

Pvc0 is set as default and then press **submit**.

The screens below contain settings for the WAN interface toward Internet.

| Virtual Circuit | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Virtual Circuit | Enabled ▾ |
| Bridge | Disabled ▾ |
| IGMP | Disabled ▾ |
| Encapsulation | PPPoA VC-Mux ▾ |

Virtual Circuit

- **Virtual Circuit=Enabled**
- **Bridge=disabled**
- **IGMP=disabled**
- **Encapsulation=** There are 5 ways :PPPoE VC-Mux, PPPoE LLC, PPPoE None, PPPoA VCMux, and PPPoA LLC. You have to check with your ISP about which way is adopted.

| ATM | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| VPI | 8 |
| VCI | 35 |
| Service Category | UBR ▾ |
| Peak Cell Rate | 0 kbps |
| Sustainable Cell Rate | 0 kbps |
| Max Burst Size | 0 |
| DHCP Client | |
| DHCP Client | Disabled ▾ |
| Host Name | |

ATM

- **VPI=8** (You have to check with your ISP)
- **VCI=35** (You have to check with your ISP)
- **Service Category=** The Quality of Service for ATM layer. Select UBR.
- **Peak Cell Rate=0**
- **Sustainable CeLL Rate=0**
- **Max Burst Size=0**

DHCP Client

- **DHCP Client=Disabled**
- **Host Name=idle**



| MAC Spoofing | |
|--------------------|---|
| MAC Spoofing | Disabled <input type="button" value="v"/> |
| Mac Address | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
| Static IP Settings | |
| IP Address | 0.0.0.0 |
| Subnet Mask | 0.0.0.0 |
| Gateway | 0.0.0.0 |

MAC Spoofing

- **MAC Spoofing**, The MAC Spoofing is for solving the scenario when the ISP only recognizing the specified MAC address.
- **MAC Address= 00:00:00:00:00:00**

Static IP Settings

- **Static IP Address=0.0.0.0**
- **Subnet Mask=0.0.0.0**
- **Gateway=0.0.0.0**

| PPP | |
|--|--|
| PPP | Advanced PPP configuration |
| Service Name | |
| Username | |
| Password | |
| Disconnect Timeout | 0 minutes (Max:32767) |
| MRU | 1492 |
| MTU | 1492 |
| MSS | 1432 |
| Lcp Echo Interval | 10 seconds |
| Lcp Echo Maximum Consecutive Failure | 6 |
| Authentication | Auto <input type="button" value="v"/> |
| Automatic Reconnect | <input type="checkbox"/> PPP Disconnect Timer Config |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> | |

PPP

- **Service name:** This item is for identification purposes. If it is required, your ISP will provide you the information. Maximum input is 20 alphanumeric characters.
- **Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 63 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive). This will usually be in the format of “username@ispname” instead of simply “username”.
- **Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 63 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive).
- **Disconnect Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the ADSL Router when there is no activity on the line for a predetermined period of time. You can input any number from 0 to 32767. The default value is 0 seconds.



- **MRU:** Maximum Receive Unit indicates the peer of PPP connection the maximum size of the PPP information field this device can be received. The default value is 1492 and is used in the beginning of the PPP negotiation. In the normal negotiation, the peer will accept this MRU and will not send packet with information field larger than this value.
- **MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit indicates the network stack of any packet is larger than this value will be fragmented before the transmission. During the PPP negotiation, the peer of the PPP connection will indicate its MRU and will be accepted. The actual MTU of the PPP connection will be set to the smaller one of MTU and the peer's MRU. The default value is 1492.
- **MSS:** Maximum Segment Size is the largest size of data that TCP will send in a single IP packet. When a connection is established between LAN client and a host in the WAN side, the LAN client and the WAN host will indicate their MSS during the TCP connection handshake. The default value is 1492.
- **Authentication:** Default is Chap (Auto). Your ISP will advise you whether to use Chap or Pap
- **Automatic Reconnect:** Check to enable this device to automatically re-establish the PPPoE session when disconnected by ISP.

Press **Submit** and then click on **Save Config**.

Save Config

Write settings to flash and reboot.

Press again **Submit**. to reboot the Router.



RFC 1483 Routing / Classical IP over ATM (RFC 1577)

| Select Adapter | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Adapter | Pvc 0 ▾ |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | |

Pvc0 is set as default and then press **submit**.

The screens below contain settings for the WAN interface toward Internet.

| Virtual Circuit | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Virtual Circuit | Enabled ▾ |
| Bridge | Disabled ▾ |
| IGMP | Disabled ▾ |
| Encapsulation | 1483 Routed IP LLC ▾ |

Virtual Circuit

- **Virtual Circuit=Enabled**
- **Bridge=disabled**
- **IGMP=disabled**
- **Encapsulation=** There are 3 ways :**1483 Routed IP LLC**, **1483 Routed IP VC-MUX** or **Classical IP over ATM (RFC 1577)**. You have to check with your ISP about which way is adopted.

| ATM | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| VPI | 8 |
| VCI | 35 |
| Service Category | UBR ▾ |
| Peak Cell Rate | 0 kbps |
| Sustainable Cell Rate | 0 kbps |
| Max Burst Size | 0 |
| DHCP Client | |
| DHCP Client | Disabled ▾ |
| Host Name | |

ATM

- **VPI=8** (You have to check with your ISP)
- **VCI=35** (You have to check with your ISP)
- **Service Category=** The Quality of Service for ATM layer. Select UBR.
- **Peak Cell Rate=0**
- **Sustainable CeLL Rate=0**
- **Max Burst Size=0**

DHCP Client

- **DHCP Client=Disabled**
- **Host Name=idle**



| MAC Spoofing | |
|--------------------|---|
| MAC Spoofing | Disabled <input type="button" value="v"/> |
| Mac Address | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
| Static IP Settings | |
| IP Address | 0.0.0.0 |
| Subnet Mask | 0.0.0.0 |
| Gateway | 0.0.0.0 |

MAC Spoofing

- **MAC Spoofing**, The MAC Spoofing is for solving the scenario when the ISP only recognizing the specified MAC address.
- **MAC Address= 00:00:00:00:00:00**

Static IP Settings

- **Static IP Address=** Enter the information provided by your ISP.
- **Subnet Mask=** Enter the information provided by your ISP.
- **Gateway=** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

Press **Submit** and then click on **Save Config**.

| Save Config |
|---------------------------------------|
| Write settings to flash and reboot. |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> |

Press again **Submit**. to reboot the Router.



3.8.2.2 LAN

This screen contains settings for LAN interface attached to the LAN port.

3.8.2.2.1 LAN Configuration

| LAN Configuration | |
|--|--|
| Device IP address | |
| IP Address | <input type="text" value="192.168.1.254"/> |
| Subnet Mask | <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> |
| DHCP Server | |
| DHCP Server | <input type="button" value="Enabled"/> |
| DHCP address pool selection | <input type="button" value="User Defined"/> |
| User Defined Start Address | <input type="text" value="192.168.1.100"/> |
| User Defined End Address | <input type="text" value="192.168.1.199"/> |
| DHCP Gateway Selection | <input type="button" value="Automatic"/> |
| User Defined Gateway Address | <input type="text"/> |
| Lease Time | <input type="text" value="1"/> days <input type="text" value="0"/> hours <input type="text" value="0"/> minutes <input type="text" value="0"/> seconds |
| DHCP Relay | <input type="button" value="Disabled"/> |
| DHCP Relay Target IP | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> |
| User Mode | <input type="button" value="Multi-User"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> | |
| Ethernet Mode Setting | |

IP Address: Default at 192.168.1.254.

This is the device IP address in LAN site. If you plan to change it to another IP address to a different range of IP subnet. Please make sure your PC is also located at the same IP subnet. Otherwise, you may not be able to access the router.

Subnet Mask: Default at 255.255.255.0.

DHCP Server: Check DHCP Server to enable the router to distribute IP Addresses, subnet mask and NS setting to computers. Hence, the following fields will be activated. If you do not check this selection, remember to specify a static IP address, subnet Mask, and DNS setting for each of your local computers.

Be careful not to assign the same IP address to different computers.

DHCP Address pool selection: Auto or User Defined. If select the AUTO, router will assign an IP address back to PC's IP request. If User Defined, please specify the IP pool range.

User Defined Start Address: Enter the start address of this local IP network address pool. The pool is a piece of continuous IP address segment. The default value is 192.168.1.100.

User Defined End Address: Enter the last address of this local IP network address pool that you want the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to. The default value is 192.168.1.199.

With this case, the DHCP pool is from 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.199. Therefore, the local computer will get an IP address located at this range randomly.

Press **Submit** and then click on **Save Config**.



Save Config

Write settings to flash and reboot.

Press again **Submit** to reboot the Router.

3.8.2.3 Wireless

When you click this item, you get following sub-items to configure Wireless Router ADSL:

- **Basic setting**
- **Advanced setting**
- **Wlan security**

3.8.2.3.1 Base Settings

| | |
|--|---|
| Wireless | |
| WLAN Driver(Marconi) : v3.0.5 | |
| Boot Loader Version : v3.1.1 | |
| Upper MAC Version : M_UM_3.1.20 | |
| Lower MAC Version : M2_LM_D2959SC_3.1.41 | |
| AP BSSID: 00:04:ED:FF:FF:BB | |
| SSID | <input type="text" value="wlan-ap"/> |
| Channel | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| Security | <input type="radio"/> Enable Encryption <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable Encryption |
| Key Length | <input type="radio"/> 64 bit <input checked="" type="radio"/> 128 bit |
| Auth Type | <input type="text" value="Open System"/> (The Passphrase should be fewer than 16 characters. You may manually enter you HEX key below and leave Passphrase blank) |
| Passphrase | <input type="text"/> (5 bytes for 64 bit or 13 bytes for 128 bit) |
| Key 0 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaabc"/> |
| Key 1 | <input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="af6bd13ecd0000000000000000"/> |
| Key 2 | <input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="8e33fb2bf10000000000000000"/> |
| Key 3 | <input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="cf12611e1d0000000000000000"/> |
| Secret AP | <input type="text" value="Disable"/> (Hide SSID) |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | <input type="button" value="Reset"/> |

ESSID: Enter the unique ID given to the Access Point (AP), which is already built-in to the router's wireless interface. To connect to this device, your wireless clients must have the same ESSID as the device.

Channel ID: Select the ID channel that you would like to use.

**Security:**

WEP Encryption: To prevent unauthorized wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the network, the router offers highly secure data encryption, known as WEP. If you require high security for transmissions, there are two alternatives to select from: WEP 64 and WEP 128. WEP 128 will offer increased security over WEP 64.

Passphrase: This is used to generate WEP keys automatically based upon the input string and a pre-defined algorithm in WEP64 or WEP128. You can input the same string in both the AP and Client card settings to generate the same WEP keys. Please note that you do not have to enter Key (0-3) as below when the Passphrase is enabled.

Default Used WEP Key: Select the encryption key ID, please refer to Key (0-3) below.

Key (0-3): Enter the key to encrypt wireless data. To allow encrypted data transmission, the WEP Encryption Key values on all wireless stations must be the same as the router.

There are four keys for your selection. The input format is in HEX [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F] style, 5 and 13 HEX codes are required for WEP64 and WEP128 respectively.

Secret AP:

- **Enable:** Any client that using the “any” setting cannot discover the Access Point (AP) in question.
- **Disable:** Any client that using the “any” setting can discover the Access Point (AP) in question.

3.8.2.3.2 Advanced Wireless Configuration

| Advanced Wireless Configuration Page | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Parameters | |
| Wireless | 802.11G |
| Beacon Interval (1-4095) | <input type="text" value="100"/> msec |
| DTIM Interval (1-65535) | <input type="text" value="1"/> beacons |
| Fragmentation Threshold (256-2346) | <input type="text" value="2346"/> (even number only) |
| RTS Threshold (0-3000) | <input type="text" value="2342"/> |
| Basic Rate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5M <input type="checkbox"/> 6M <input type="checkbox"/> 9M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11M <input type="checkbox"/> 12M <input type="checkbox"/> 18M <input type="checkbox"/> 24M <input type="checkbox"/> 36M <input type="checkbox"/> 48M <input type="checkbox"/> 54M |
| Support/TX Rate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5M <input type="checkbox"/> 6M <input type="checkbox"/> 9M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 48M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 54M |
| Preamble | <input type="text" value="Long/Short Preamble"/> |
| Adjacent Network Protection | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| Channel Protection | <input type="text" value="CTS to Self"/> |
| Dynamic Antenna Switching | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| BSS Slot Time | <input type="text" value="Dynamic"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | |



3.8.2.3.3 Wi-Fi Protected Access(WPA)

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)

Parameters

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Firmware Version | CX_WLANSEC_4.2.0 |
| WPA Mode | Disable ▾ |
| Network Authentication | WPA Pre-Shared Key ▾ |
| Data Encryption | TKIP ▾ |
| WPA Pre-Shared Key | •••••••• |
| WPA Group Rekey Interval | 0 seconds |
| RADIUS Server Address | 0.0.0.0 |
| RADIUS Server Port | 1812 |
| RADIUS Shared Secret | •••• |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> | |

WPA-PSK:

- **Data Encryption:** TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) utilizes a stronger encryption method and incorporates Message Integrity Code (MIC) to provide protection against hackers.
- **WPA Pre-Shared Key:** The key for network authentication. The input format is in character style and key size should be in the range between 8 and 63 characters.
- **WPA Pre-Shared Key:** The period of renewal time for changing the security key automatically between wireless client and Access Point (AP).

RADIUS

- **RADIUS Server Address:** IP address of Radius
- **RADIUS Server port:** port
- **RADIUS Shared Secret:** shared key



3.8.2.4 SYSTEM

There are five items under the System section:

- Password
- TimeZone
- Upgrade
- Factory Settings
- Restart

3.8.2.4.1 Password

Every time you change your password, please record the password and keep it at a safe place.

| Admin Password Configuration | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| The password for Admin should be at least 8 characters. Do not use '&' in the password. | |
| Admin Password | <input type="text"/> |
| Retype Password | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> |



If you ever forget the password to log in, you may press the RESET button up to 10 seconds to restore the factory default settings. (user="**admin**", password="**Atlantis**")

Please note that the maximum input for password is 16 alphanumeric characters long. Since it is case sensitive, be sure that you remember whether a letter is in upper or lower case and make sure that your Caps Lock is off.

3.8.2.4.2 Time Zone

The Wireless Router ADSL does not have a real time clock on board; instead, it uses the simple network time protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from the SNTP server in outside network.

| Time Zone | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Choose your local time zone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatically adjust clock for daylight saving changes |
| Time Zone | (GMT+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna <input type="button" value="v"/> |
| SNTP Server IP Address | <input type="text"/> |
| Resync Poll Interval | <input type="text" value="30"/> minutes <input type="button" value="Sync Now !"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> |

Please choose your local time zone and click Submit. You will get the correct time information after you really establish a connection to Internet. The current time of selected time zone will be shown in the **Status** (System window).

Automatically adjust clock for daylight saving changes: It is optional for different time zone area.

SNTP Server IP Address: Specify the IP address if you want to use your familiar SNTP server.

3.8.2.4.3 Upgrade

When you click Configuration **Firmware Upgrade**, it allows you to input the location of firmware stored on your PC and click the Upgrade button to upgrade to the new firmware.



Do NOT upgrade firmware on any Atlantis Land product over a wireless connection.

Failure of the device may result. Use only hard-wired network connections.

Upgrade

Click Image Download to start a Code Image Update. After Image Download is clicked, it will take a few seconds before you can select the file to be downloaded.

Image Download

Click **Image Download**.

Upgrade

Click Image Download to start a Code Image Update. After Image Download is clicked, it will take a few seconds before you can select the file to be downloaded.

Cancel Download

Sfoggia...

Upload

Press the **Sfoggia** button to specify the path of the firmware file. Then, click **Upload** to start upgrading. When the procedure is completed, Router will reset automatically to make the new firmware work.

3.8.2.4.4 Factory Settings

If for any reason, you have to reset this router back to factory default settings, be careful that the current settings will be lost and the settings are reset back to its default value. The factory default values is detailed in the section 3.4 “Factory Default Settings”.

Factory Setting

Reset settings to factory default and reboot.

Submit

3.8.2.4.5 Restart

In case the router stops responding correctly or in some other way stops functioning, you can perform the reboot. Your setting won't be changed. Performing the reboot, click on the **Restart** button.

Restart

Reboot modem without saving settings.

Submit



3.8.2.5 Firewall

Your router includes a full DoS firewall for controlling Internet access from your LAN, as well as helping to prevent attacks from hackers. In addition to this, when using NAT (Network Address Translation. Please see the **WAN** configuration section for more details on NAT) the router acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, as all PCs on your LAN will use private IP addresses that cannot be directly accessed from the Internet.

Firewall: Prevents access from outside your network. The router provides three levels of security support:

NAT natural firewall: This masks LAN users’ IP addresses which are invisible to outside users on the Internet, making it much more difficult for a hacker to target a machine on your network. This natural firewall is on when NAT function is enabled.

Firewall Security and Policy (General Settings): Inbound direction of Packet Filter rules to prevent unauthorized computers or applications accessing your local network from the Internet.

Intrusion Detection: Enable Intrusion Detection to detect, prevent and log malicious attacks.

Access Control: Prevents access from PCs on your local network:

Firewall Security and Policy (General Settings): Outbound direction of Packet Filter rules to prevent unauthorized computers or applications accessing the Internet.

MAC Filter rules: To prevent unauthorized computers accessing the Internet.

URL Filter: To block PCs on your local network from unwanted websites.

You can find six items under the Firewall section: General Settings, Packet Filter, Intrusion Detection, MAC Address Filter, URL Filter and Firewall Log.

You can choose not to enable Firewall, to add all filter rules by yourself, or enable the Firewall using preset filter rules and modify the port filter rules as required.

3.8.2.5.1 Packet Filing

User can decide to enable this firewall function including Packet Filter, Block Hacker Attack, and Block WAN request features for better security control or not. But be noted, it wastes network processor computation power. The performance will be lower about 10% to 15%. More firewall features will be added continually, please visit our web site to download latest firmware.

Packet filtering function enables you to configure your router to check specified internal/external user (IP address) from Internet access, or you can disable specific service request (Port number) to /from Internet. This configuration program allows you to set up different filter rules up to 10 for different users based on their IP addresses or their network Port number. The relationship among all filters is “or” operation, which means the device checks these different filter rules one by one, starting from the first rule.

As long as one of the rules is satisfied, the specified action will be taken. remote server using the port number.

| Packet Filter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------|----|-------------|----|----------------|----|------------|----|-----|----------|
| Parameters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rule No. | Active | Flow | Packet Type | Action | Source IP | | Source Port | | Destination IP | | Dest. Port | | Log | Rule No. |
| | | | | | from | to | from | to | from | to | from | to | | |
| | | | | | No rule, please add your rule ▼ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Add Edit Delete | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Submit Cancel | | | | | | | | | |



| Packet Filter | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| Parameters | | | |
| Rule3 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Outgoing <input type="radio"/> Incoming | | |
| Active | Yes ▼ | Packet Type | Any ▼ |
| Log | Yes ▼ | Action When Matched | Drop ▼ |
| Source IP Address | | Destination IP Address | |
| From | <input type="text"/> | From | <input type="text"/> |
| To | <input type="text"/> | To | <input type="text"/> |
| Source Port | | Destination Port | |
| From | <input type="text"/> | From | <input type="text"/> |
| To | <input type="text"/> | To | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | | | |

Packet filtering function enables you to configure your router to check specified internal/external user (IP address) from Internet access, or you can disable specific service request (Port number) to /from Internet. This configuration program allows you to set up different filter rules up to 10 for different users based on their IP addresses or their network Port number. The relationship among all filters is “or” operation, which means the device checks these different filter rules one by one, stating from the first rule. As long as one of the rules is satisfied, the specified action will be taken.

- **Add:** Click this button to add a new packet filter rule. After click, next figure will appear.
- **Edit:** Check the Rule No. you want to edit. Then, click the “Edit” button.
- **Delete:** Check the Rule No. you want to delete. Then, click the “Delete” button.
- **Outgoing / Incoming:** Determine whether the rule is for outgoing packets or for incoming packets.
- **Active:** Choose “Yes” to enable the rule, or choose “No” to disable the rule.
- **Packet Type:** Specify the packet type (TCP, UDP, ICMP or any) that the rule will be applied to. Select TCP if you want to scope for the connection-based application service on the remote server using the port number. Or select UDP if you want to scope for the connectionless application service on the remote server using the port number.
- **Log:** Choose “Yes” if you want to generate logs when the filter rule is applied to a packet.
- **Action When Matched:** If any packet matches this filter rule, Forward or Drop this packet.
- **Source IP Address:** Enter the incoming or outgoing packet’s source IP address(es).
- **Source Port:** Check the TCP or UDP packet’s source port number(s).
- **Destination IP Address:** Enter the incoming or outgoing packet’s destination IP address(es).
- **Destination Port:** Check the TCP or UDP packet’s destination port number(s).



3.8.2.5.2 Bridge Filtering

MAC filtering function enables you to configure your ADSL Firewall Router to block internal user (MAC address) from Internet access.

⊙ **Enable / Disable:** Check **Enable** / **Disable** radio button to active / disable, in respectively, the MAC address filter function. If you check **Enable**, remember to choose either **Allowed** or **Blocked** the MAC Address listed in the table, as shown above. If you select **Blocked**, the packet with the MAC address in the table will be dropped and others will be forwarded. If you select **Allowed**, the packet with the MAC address in the table will be forwarded and others will be dropped. Then select **Apply** button to save the setting.

| Bridge Filtering | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Parameters | | | | | |
| Bridge Filtering | | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable | | | |
| Filtering Action | | <input type="radio"/> Block <input checked="" type="radio"/> Forward | | | |
| ID | Source Mac | Destination MAC | TYPE | | |
| | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="button" value="Add"/> | |

3.8.2.5.3 Intrusion Detection

The router's Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is used to detect hacker attacks and intrusion attempts from the Internet. If the IDS function of the firewall is enabled, inbound packets are filtered and blocked depending on whether they are detected as possible hacker attacks, intrusion attempts or other connections that the router determines to be suspicious.

Hacker attack types recognized by the IDS:

- IP Spoofing
- Ping of Death (Length > 65535)
- Land Attack (Same source / destination IP address)
- IP with zero length
- Sync flooding
- Smurf Attack (ICMP Echo with x.x.x.0 or x.x.x.255)
- Snork Attack
- UDP port loop-back
- TCP NULL scan



Intrusion Detection

Parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| Intrusion Detection | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable |
| Alert Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Enable |
| Your E-mail | <input type="text"/> |
| Recipient's E-mail | <input type="text"/> |
| SMTP Server | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

3.8.2.5.4 Block Wan Request

The “**Block WAN Request**” is a stand-alone function and not relate to whether security enable or disable. Mostly it is for preventing any scan tools from WAN site by hacker.

Block WAN Request

Parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| Block WAN Request | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

3.8.2.5.5 URL Blocking

URL filter rules allow you to prevent users on your network from accessing particular websites by their URL. There are no predefined URL filter rules; you can add filter rules to meet your requirements.

URL Blocking

Parameters

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|----|-------------|
| Selection | <input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable | | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Always Block | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Block | From | 00 ▾ : 00 ▾ | to | 00 ▾ : 00 ▾ |
| | | Sunday ▾ | to | Sunday ▾ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use Domains Filtering | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use Keyword Filtering | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disable all web traffic except for Trusted Domains | | | | |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | | | | |

Keywords Filtering:

Allows blocking by specific keywords within a particular URL rather than having to specify a complete URL (e.g. to block any image called “advertisement.gif”).

When enabled, your specified keywords list will be checked to see if any keywords are present in URLs accessed to determine if the connection attempt should be blocked.

Please note that the URL filter blocks web browser (HTTP) connection attempts using port 80 only.



For example, if the URL is <http://www.atlantis-land.com/start.html>, it will be dropped as the keyword “start” occurs in the URL.

Domains Filtering:

This function checks the domain name in URLs accessed against your list of domains to block or allow. If it is matched, the URL request will be sent (Trusted) or dropped (Forbidden). The checking procedure is:

1. Check the domain in the URL to determine if it is in the trusted list. If yes, the connection attempt is sent to the remote web server.
2. If not, check if it is listed in the forbidden list, and if present then the connection attempt is dropped..
3. If the packet does not match either of the above two items, it is sent to the remote web server.
4. Please be note that the domain only should be specified, not the full URL. For example to block traffic to www.sex.com, enter “sex” or “sex.com” instead of “www.sex.com”. In the example below, the URL request for www.helloworld.com.tw will be sent to the remote web server because it is listed in the trusted list, whilst the URL request for www.sex or www.sex.com will be dropped, because helloworld.com is in the forbidden list.



3.8.2.6 VPN

The router supports IPSec VPN to establish secure, end-to-end private network connections over a public networking infrastructure.

| VPN/IPSec | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable | | | |
| Rule No | Active | Remote Gateway | Remote network |
| No rule, please add your rule ▼ | <input type="button" value="Add"/> | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> | <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | | | |

Click on **Submit**.

| VPN-IPSec/IKE Setup | |
|---|--|
| Rule1 | |
| Active | <input type="button" value="Yes"/> |
| Remote Gateway IP or Host Name (E.g., 111.22.33.44 or abcdef.com) | <input type="text" value="69.121.1.31"/> |
| Remote Subnet | <input type="text" value="192.168.1.1"/> |
| Remote Subnet Mask | <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> |
| Proposal | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> ESP | <input type="radio"/> AH |
| <input type="button" value="DES with MD5"/> | <input type="button" value="MD5"/> |
| PreShared Key | <input type="text" value="123456789"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Advanced IKE setup"/> | |
| <input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

Remote:

- **Remote Gateway IP:** The IP address of the remote VPN device that is connected and establishes a VPN tunnel.
- **Remote Subnet/Network:** Set the IP address, subnet or address range of the remote network.

Proposal:

- **Proposal:** Select the IPSec security method. There are two methods of checking the authentication information, AH (authentication header) and ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload). Use ESP for greater security so that data will be encrypted and authenticated. Using AH data will be authenticated but not encrypted.
- **Authentication:** Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmit. There are three options, Message Digest 5 (**MD5**), Secure Hash Algorithm (**SHA-1**) or **NONE**. SHA-1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5, however it is slower.
 - **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.
 - **SHA-1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash.
- **Encryption:** Select the encryption method from the pull-down menu. There are four options, DES, 3DES and Without Encryption. Without Encryption means it is a tunnel only with no encryption. 3DES is more powerful but increase latency.
 - **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.



- **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56×3) bits as an encryption method.

Perfect Forward Secrecy: Choose whether to enable PFS using Diffie-Hellman publickey cryptography to change encryption keys during the second phase of VPN negotiation. This function will provide better security, but extends the VPN negotiation time. Diffie- Hellman is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). There are three modes, MODP 768-bit, MODP 1024-bit and MODP 1536-bit. MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

Pre-shared Key: This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPSec) that require a key.

Before any IPSec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

SA Lifetime: Specify the number of minutes that a Security Association (SA) will stay active before new encryption and authentication key will be exchanged. There are two kinds of SAs, IKE and IPSec. IKE negotiates and establishes SA on behalf of IPSec, an IKE SA is used by IKE.

Phase 1 (IKE): To issue an initial connection request for a new VPN tunnel. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 240 minutes.

Phase 2 (IPSec): To negotiate and establish secure authentication. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 60 minutes.

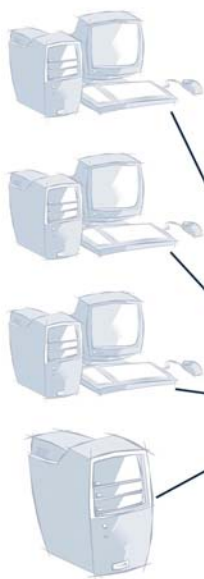
A short SA time increases security by forcing the two parties to update the keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel re-negotiates, access through the tunnel will be temporarily disconnected.



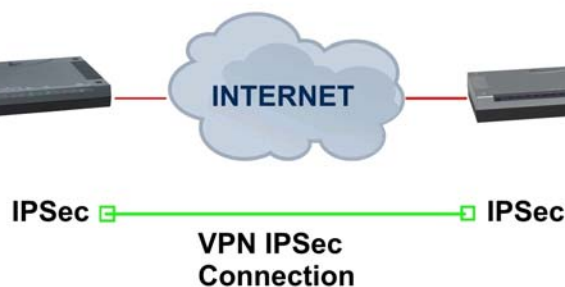
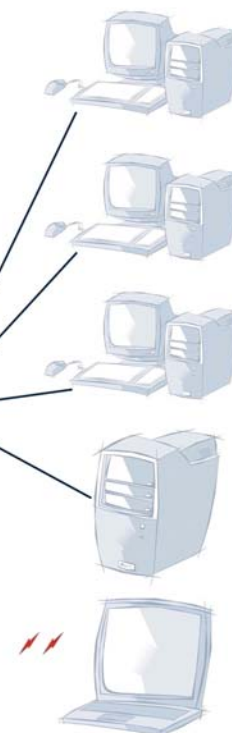
3.8.2.6.1 IPsec VPN



The router supports IPsec VPN to establish secure, end-to-end private network connections over a public networking infrastructure.

Remote LAN



Office LAN



| | Remote LAN | Office LAN |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Model Code | A02-RA3+ | A02-RA240-54G /A02-RA210-W54 |
| Picture |  |  |
| IP | 69.121.1.31 | 69.121.1.32 |
| NAT | Yes | Yes |
| LAN IP | 192.168.1.X | 192.168.2.X |
| Subnet Mask | 255.255.255.0 | 255.255.255.0 |
| VPN IPsec | ESP | ESP |
| Encryption | DES | DES |
| Authentication | MD5 | MD5 |
| Perfect Forward Secrety | None | None |
| Pre Shared Key | 123456789 | 123456789 |



- Remote LAN(A02-RA3+):

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| IPSec | | | | | |
| Create | | | | | |
| Connection Name | Lan-To-Lan | | | | |
| Local | | | | | |
| NetWork | <input type="radio"/> Single Address | IP Address | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Subnet | IP Address | 192.168.1.0 | Netmask | 255.255.255.0 |
| | <input type="radio"/> IP Range | IP Address | | End IP | |
| Remote | | | | | |
| Secure Gateway Address(or Hostname) | | 69.121.1.32 | | | |
| NetWork | <input type="radio"/> Single Address | IP Address | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Subnet | IP Address | 192.168.2.0 | Netmask | 255.255.255.0 |
| | <input type="radio"/> IP Range | IP Address | | End IP | |
| Proposal | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> ESP | Authentication | MD5 | | | |
| | Encryption | DES | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> AH | Authentication | MD5 | | | |
| Perfect Forward Secrecy | None | | | | |
| Pre-shared Key | 123456789 | | | | |
| <input type="button" value="Apply"/> Advanced Options | | | | | |

- Office LAN(A02-RA240-W54):

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| VPN-IPSec/IKE Setup | |
| Rule1 | |
| Active | Yes |
| Remote Gateway IP or Host Name (E.g., 111.22.33.44 or abcdef.com) | 69.121.1.31 |
| Remote Subnet | 192.168.1.1 |
| Remote Subnet Mask | 255.255.255.0 |
| Proposal | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> ESP | <input type="radio"/> AH |
| DES with MD5 | MD5 |
| PreShared Key | 123456789 |
| <input type="button" value="Advanced IKE setup"/> | |
| <input type="button" value="OK"/> | <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> |



3.8.2.7 Virtual Server

When you click Virtual Server, you get the following figure.

| Virtual Server Configuration | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-----------|--|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Use the following form to add special port that you want to be opened for your special application | | | | | | | | |
| ID | Port (From) | ~ | Port (To) | Port Type | Map To | Host IP Address | Private Port | |
| 1 | | ~ | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> TCP <input type="radio"/> UDP | ---> | | | <button>Add This Setting</button> |
| Information | | | | | | | | |
| ID | Port (From) | ~ | Port (To) | Port Type | Map To | Host IP Address | Private Port | |

Being a natural Internet firewall, this network router protects your network from being accessed by outside users. When it needs to allow outside users to access internal servers, e.g. Web server, FTP server, E-mail server or News server, this modem can act as a virtual server. You can set up a local server with specific a port number that stands for the service, e.g. Web (80), FTP (21), Telnet (23), SMTP (25), POP3 (110). When an incoming access request to the router for a specified port is received, it will be forwarded to the corresponding internal server.

For example, if you set the Service Port number 80 (Web) to be mapped to the IP Address 192.168.1.2, then all the http requests from outside users will be forwarded to the local server with IP address of 192.168.1.2. If the port is not listed as a predefined application, you need to add it manually.

| Virtual Server Configuration | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-----------|--|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Use the following form to add special port that you want to be opened for your special application | | | | | | | | |
| ID | Port (From) | ~ | Port (To) | Port Type | Map To | Host IP Address | Private Port | |
| 2 | | ~ | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> TCP <input type="radio"/> UDP | ---> | | | <button>Add This Setting</button> |
| Information | | | | | | | | |
| ID | Port (From) | ~ | Port (To) | Port Type | Map To | Host IP Address | Private Port | |
| 1 | 80 | ~ | 80 | TCP | ---> | 192.168.1.2 | * | <button>Delete This Setting</button> |



If you have disabled the NAT option in the WAN-ISP section, this Virtual Server function will hence be invalid.



If the DHCP server option is enabled, you have to be very careful in assigning the IP addresses of the virtual servers in order to avoid conflicts. The easy way is that the IP address assigned to each virtual server should not fall into the range of IP addresses that are to be issued by the DHCP server. You can configure the virtual server IP address manually, but it is still in the same subnet with the router.



| Application | OutBound | Inbound |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ICQ 98, 99a | N/A | N/A |
| NetMeeting 2.1 a 3.01 | N/A | 1503 TCP, 1720 TCP |
| VDO Live | N/A | N/A |
| MIRC | N/A | N/A |
| Cu-SeeMe | 7648 TCP &UDP, 24032 UDP | 7648 TCP &UDP, 24032 UDP |
| PC AnyWhere | 5632 UDP, 22 UDP, 5631 TCP, 65301 TCP | 5632 UDP, 22 UDP, 5631 TCP, 65301 TCP |
| Edonkey | N/A | 4660-4662 TCP , 4665 UDP |
| MSN Messenger | N/A | TCP da 6891-6900 TCP 1863 TCP 6901 UDP 1863, 6901 e 5190 |

| Services | Port Number / Protocol |
|--|------------------------|
| File Transfer Protocol (FTP) Data | 20/tcp |
| FTP Commands | 21/tcp |
| Telnet | 23/tcp |
| Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) Email | 25/tcp |
| Domain Name Server (DNS) | 53/tcp and 53/udp |
| Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) | 69/udp |
| finger | 79/tcp |
| World Wide Web (HTTP) | 80/tcp |
| POP3 Email | 110/tcp |
| SUN Remote Procedure Call (RPC) | 111/udp |
| Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) | 119/tcp |
| Network Time Protocol (NTP) | 123/tcp and 123/udp |
| News | 144/tcp |
| Simple Management Network Protocol (SNMP) | 161/udp |
| SNMP (traps) | 162/udp |
| Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | 179/tcp |
| Secure HTTP (HTTPS) | 443/tcp |
| rlogin | 513/tcp |
| rexec | 514/tcp |
| talk | 517/tcp and 517/udp |
| ntalk | 518/tcp and 518/udp |
| Open Windows | 2000/tcp and 2000/udp |
| Network File System (NFS) | 2049/tcp |
| X11 | 6000/tcp and 6000/udp |
| Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | 520/udp |
| Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol (L2TP) | 1701/udp |



3.8.2.8 Advanced

There are 9 items under the Advanced section:

- **ADSL**
- **DNS**
- **Dynamic DNS**
- **NAT**
- **RIP**
- **SNMP**
- **Static Route**
- **Misc Configuration**
- **Diagnostic Test**

3.8.2.8.1 ADSL

- **Annex Mode Config:** Default at User Select
- **User Selected Annex Mode:AnnexA.** ADSL Annex A, which works over a standard telephone line. Annex B, which works over an ISDN line.
- **Trellis (Enable):** Default at Enabled.
- **Handshake Protocol (Autosense G.dmt First):** The default is Autosense G.dmt first; it will detect the ADSL line code, G.dmt, G.lite, and T1.413 automatically. But in some area, it cannot detect the ADSL line code well. At this time, please adjust the ADSL line code to G.dmt or T1.413 first. If it still fails, please try the other values.
- **Wiring Selection (Tip/Ring)**
- **Bit Swapping (Disable)**

| ADSL Configuration | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Parameters | |
| Annex Mode Config | User Selected ▾ |
| User Selected Annex Mode | Annex A ▾ |
| Trellis | Enabled ▾ |
| Handshake Protocol | Autosense - G.dmt first ▾ |
| Wiring Selection | Tip/Ring ▾ |
| Bit Swapping (No system reboot needed) | Disabled ▾ |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> | |

3.8.2.8.2 DNS

A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP address. In the Internet, every host has a unique and friendly name such as www.yahoo.com and IP address. The IP address is so hard to remember that you may just enter the friendly name www.yahoo.com and then the DNS will convert it to its equivalent IP address.

You can obtain Domain Name System (DNS) IP address automatically if ISP provides it when you logon. Or your ISP may provide you with an IP address of DNS. If this is the case, you must enter the DNS IP address.



DNS Configuration

Parameters

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| DNS Proxy Selection | Enabled ▾ |
| Auto Discovery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| User Configuration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DNS Server | <input type="text"/> Add ▾ |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

[DNS Advanced configuration](#)

Information

| # | DNS Server's IP |
|---|-----------------|
|---|-----------------|

3.8.2.8.3 Dynamic DNS

With Dynamic DNS service, a domain name can be translated into a dynamic IP address, which is often issued by ISP for dial-up service. A local server, such as Web server, Email server or FTP server, can then be easily accessed without knowing the changing IP address.

Check the “Enable” button to access the Dynamic DNS service. You may sign up Dynamic DNS service at <http://www.dyndns.org> and there you can also register domain names.

Dynamic DNS

Parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| Dynamic DNS | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable |
| | <input type="text" value="www.dyndns.org (static)"/> ▾ |
| Host | <input type="text"/> |
| User Name | <input type="text"/> |
| Password | <input type="text"/> |
| Period | <input type="text" value="12"/> Day(s) ▾ |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

Host: Enter one domain name you have registered.

User Name: Enter the username used for sign-up.

Password: Enter the password used for sign-up.

Period: Set the time period for the Router to exchange information with the DDNS server. In addition to update periodically according to this period setting, the Wireless Router ADSL will take the same action automatically whenever the assigned IP changes

3.8.2.8.4 NAT

The NAT Configuration page allows the user to set the configuration for the Network Address Translation.

- **Dynamic NAPT:** It provides dynamic Network Address Translation capability between LAN and multiple WAN connections, and the LAN traffic is routed to appropriate WAN connections based-on the destination IP addresses and Rout Table. This eliminates the need for the static NAT session configuration between multiple LAN clients and multiple WAN connections.



- **NAT (Static):** This option maps single WAN IP address to the local PC IP address. It is peer-to-peer mapping, one-to-one. For each WAN interface, only one local PC IP address can be associated with each WAN interface. Click the link Session Name Configuration to add the session name for WAN interface.
- **NAPT (Static):** This option maps the single WAN IP address to many local PCs IP addresses, one-to-many. It is the multiple-mapping mechanism. For each WAN interface, more than one local PC can be associated with one WAN interface. Click the Session Name Configuration to add the session name for WAN interface.

| NAT Configuration | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| Parameters | | |
| NAT | Enable | |
| Mode | Dynamic NAPT | |
| Session Name | User's IP | Action |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | Add |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | | |
| Session Name Configuration | | |
| Information | | |
| # | Session Name | User's IP |
| Available Sessions | | |
| # | Session Name | Interface |

Session Name: Enter the desired session name.

User's IP: Allows the user to assign the IP address to map the corresponding NAT/NAPT sessions. Session Name status will be displayed at the middle of this page to show the corresponding Session Name with its IP address.

Click Session Name Configuration, the following screen displays.

Session Name: Enter the desired session name.

Interface: This field allows the user to choose specific WAN interface (PVC or PPP Session) for NAT session.

NAT allows only one entry (User IP) per session, NAPT allows many entries (User IPs) per session. Select Add or Delete and then press the Submit button to add or delete any NAT session name setting to/from the following table.

Go back to the previous page, NAT Configuration, to continue further settings.



3.8.2.8.5 RIP

| RIP Configuration | |
|---|------------------------|
| Parameters | |
| RIP | Disabled ▼ |
| Border Gateway | Enabled ▼ |
| Supply Interval | 30 |
| Expire Timeout | 180 |
| Garbage Timeout | 120 |
| Advanced | Advanced Configuration |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

- **RIP(Enable)**: Default at Disabled.
- **Supply Interval(30seconds)**: Time among 2 packets RIP
- **Expire Timeout(180seconds)**: Lead time before the timeout
- **Garbage Timeout(120 seconds)**

3.8.2.8.6 SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an optional feature that may or may not be supported by your ADSL Wireless Router ADSL.

SNMP is an application layer protocol that is used for managing networks. SNMP is an optional feature that may or may not be in the specific firmware that you are working with. There are several components that make up the SNMP structure, including agents, network management stations (NMS), network management protocols, and a management information base (MIB). An SNMP agent is a node that resides on the network, typically a computer or a router. The SNMP agent is controlled and configured by the NMS by sending SNMP messages between one another. SNMP agents are logged and identified in a Management Information Base (MIB), in which they are identified by an object identifiers (OID).

One feature of SNMP is SNMP traps. SNMP traps are used to notify network managers of significant events that have taken place in the network. These traps are sent to the SNMP NMS (NMS Server located at Trap IP) through the specified ports.

SNMP System Identification: The System Name, System Contact, System Location, and System OID are provided to identify the SNMP NMS. The **System OID** is the ID number placed in all Trap reports.

The System Name, System Contact, and System Location can be up to 127characters. Default value for System OID is 1.3.6.1.4.1.4900.

Read Community: This is the password to access public information. The Read Community can be up to 127 characters. Default is “public.”

Write Community: This is the password to access private information. The Write Community can be up to 127 characters. Default is “private.”



Trap Community: This is the password to access and view SNMP traps. The Trap Community can be up to 127 characters. Default is “trap community.”

Trap SNMP Version: Select from Version 1 or Version 2. Default is Version 1. **Trap IP:** This is the IP address to which SNMP traps are sent. There can be up to 5 different SNMP trap destination IP addresses. **Trap Port:** This is the corresponding port for the SNMP trap (see Trap IP above)

| SNMP Configuration | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Parameters | | | |
| System Name | <input type="text"/> | | |
| System Contact | <input type="text"/> | | |
| System Location | <input type="text"/> | | |
| System OID | <input type="text" value="1.3.6.1.4.1.4900"/> | | |
| Read Community | <input type="text" value="public"/> | | |
| Write Community | <input type="text" value="private"/> | | |
| Trap Community | <input type="text" value="trap community"/> | | |
| Trap SNMP Version | <input type="text" value="Version 2"/> | | |
| Trap IP #1 | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> | Trap Port #1 | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Trap IP #2 | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> | Trap Port #2 | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Trap IP #3 | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> | Trap Port #3 | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Trap IP #4 | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> | Trap Port #4 | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Trap IP #5 | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> | Trap Port #5 | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> | | <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

3.8.2.8.7 Static Route

If you have another router with a LAN-to-LAN connection, you may create a static routing on the router that is the gateway to Internet.



System Default Gateway Configuration

Parameters

Address Pool Selection

☐ None☒ Auto☐ Select Interface

Ip Ethernet 0

Static Route Configuration

Parameters

Destination

Netmask

Gateway

☒ Specify IP☐ Select Interface

Ip Ethernet 0

Add

Manually Configured Routes

#

Destination

Netmask

Gateway

192.168.1.254



192.168.1.1



192.168.1.2



Broadband Router

192.168.1.200

192.168.2.254

192.168.1.1



192.168.1.2



192.168.2.1



192.168.2.2





3.8.2.8.8 MISC CONFIGURATION

There are six items under the System section:

- Http Remote
- FTP e TFTP
- DMZ
- DHCP Relay
- PPP reconnect on WAN access
- PPP Half Bridge

| Miscellaneous Configuration | |
|---|---|
| Parameters | |
| HTTP Server Access | <input type="radio"/> All <input checked="" type="radio"/> Restricted |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WAN Specify IP | <input type="text" value="192.168.1.254"/> |
| Subnet Mask | <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> |
| HTTP Server Port | <input type="text" value="80"/> |
| HTTP Password Protection | <input type="text" value="Enabled"/> |
| FTP Server | <input type="text" value="Enabled"/> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disable WAN side FTP access |
| TFTP Server | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| Command Line Interface | <input type="text" value="Enabled"/> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disable WAN side access |
| DMZ | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| DMZ Host IP | <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> |
| IGMP Proxy | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| PPP Half Bridge | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| PPP Reconnect on WAN Access | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| Connect PPP when ADSL link is up | <input type="text" value="Enabled"/> |
| UPnP | <input type="text" value="Disabled"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

Http Server Access: Default at Disabled. Or you may check it and specify the IP address or a group of IPs (subnet) allowed to access router.

FTP /TFTP/Telnet: Router can act as a FTP/TFTP/Telnet server

DMZ: Enable this and specify the DMZ Host IP to access any incoming request packets from WAN site.

PPP Half Bridge: Enable this, router will get an IP address from ISP and passing it to behind PC. At this time, the router works as a BRIDGE but using PPP to login.

DHCP Relay: Enable this and specify the DHCP server IP address for DHCP relay function.

PPP Reconnect on WAN Access: when a packet from the LAN is addressed to Internet WAN connection is reestablished.



Connect PPP when ADSL is UP: Check to enable this device to automatically re-establish the PPPoE/PPPoA session when ADSL is UP.

UPnP: Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is an architecture for pervasive peer-to-peer network connectivity of PCs and intelligent devices or appliances, particularly within the home. UPnP builds on Internet standards and technologies, such as TCP/IP, HTTP, and XML, to enable these devices to automatically connect with one another and work together to make networking - particularly home networking – possible for more people.

The UPnP aware applications such as MSN Messenger will discover that they are behind a NAT router, learn the external IP address and configure port mappings on the router to forward packets from the external ports of the router to the internal ports used by the application.

3.8.2.8.9 DIAGNOSTIC TEST

As soon as you enter the test program, all tests will run automatically to diagnose the connection status of the device.

| Results | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Diagnostic Test | | |
| Checking LAN Connection | | |
| Testing Ethernet LAN connection | : PASS | HELP |
| Checking ADSL Connection | | |
| Testing ADSL Synchronization | : PASS | HELP |
| Checking Circuit 0 for Network Connection | | |
| Test ATM OAM Segment Loop Back | : PASS | HELP |
| Test ATM OAM End-to-End Loop Back | : PASS | HELP |
| Test Ethernet connect to ATM | : PASS | HELP |
| Test simple ppp session 0 PPP Layer connection | : PASS | HELP |
| Test simple ppp session 0 IP connect to PPP | : PASS | HELP |
| Testing Internet Connection | | |
| Ping default gateway 192.168.100.1 | : PASS | HELP |
| Ping primary DNS 151.99.125.1 | : FAIL | HELP |
| Query DNS for www.atlantis-land.com | : PASS | HELP |
| Ping www.atlantis-land.com | : PASS | HELP |

3.8.3 Save Config

Click the **Submit**, **Save Config** and then **Submit** button to write settings to flash. Then, the system will reboot for changes to take effect.



Chapter 4

Troubleshooting

If the Wireless ADSL Router is not functioning properly, you can refer first to this chapter for simple troubleshooting before contacting your service provider. This could save you time and effort but if the symptoms persist, then consult your service provider.

Problems Starting Up the Wireless ADSL Router

| Problem | Corrective Action |
|--|---|
| None of the LEDs are on when you turn on the Wireless ADSL Router. | Check the connection between the adapter and the ADSL Firewall Router. If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case you should contact technical support. |

Problems with the WAN Interface

| Problem | Corrective Action |
|--|--|
| Initialization of the PVC connection failed. | Ensure that the cable is connected properly from the ADSL port to the wall jack. The ADSL LED on the front panel of the ADSL Firewall Router should be on. Check with your VPI, VCI, type of encapsulation and type of multiplexing settings are the same as what you collected from your telephone company and ISP. Reboot the Wireless Router ADSL. If you still have problems, you may need to verify these variables with the telephone company and/or ISP. |

Problems with the LAN Interface

| Problem | Corrective Action |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Can't ping any station on the LAN. | Check the Ethernet LEDs on the front panel. The LED should be on for a port that has a station connected. If it is off, check the cables between your Wireless ADSL Router and the station. Make sure you have uninstalled any software firewall. |



| | |
|--|--|
| | Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask are consistent between the Wireless Router ADSL and the workstations. |
|--|--|



APPENDIX A

Wireless LAN Overview

This section introduces the wireless LAN and some basic configurations. Wireless LANs can be as simple as two computers with wireless LAN cards communicating in a peer-to-peer network or as complex as a number of computers with wireless LAN cards communicating through access points which bridge network traffic to the wired LAN.

Channel

The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b wireless devices is called a “channel”. Channels available depend on your geographical area. You may have a choice of channels (for your region) so you should use a different channel than an adjacent AP (access point) to reduce interference. Interference occurs when radio signals from different access points overlap causing interference and degrading performance.

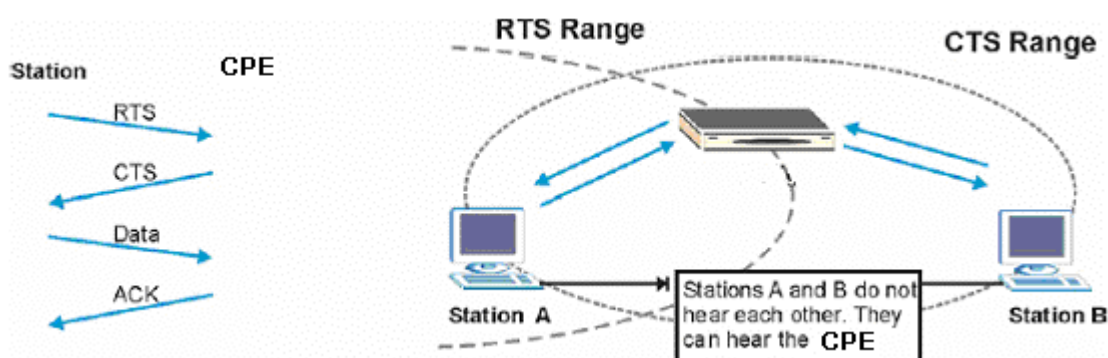
Adjacent channels partially overlap however. To avoid interference due to overlap, your AP should be on a channel at least five channels away from a channel that an adjacent AP is using. For example, if your region has 11 channels and an adjacent AP is using channel 1, then you need to select a channel between 6 or 11.

ESS ID

An Extended Service Set (ESS) is a group of access points or wireless gateways connected to a wired LAN on the same subnet. An ESS ID uniquely identifies each set. All access points or wireless gateways and their associated wireless stations in the same set must have the same ESSID.

RTS/CTS

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations (STA) are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they cannot “hear” each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other.



When station A sends data to the ADSL Router, it might not know that the station B is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS/CTS is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An RTS/CTS defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked. When a data frame exceeds the RTS/CTS value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for



permission to send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified RTS/CTS directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure RTS/CTS if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the “cost” of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the RTS/CTS value is greater than the Fragmentation Threshold value (see next), then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach RTS/CTS size.

Fragmentation Threshold

A Fragmentation Threshold is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2432 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the ADSL Router will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

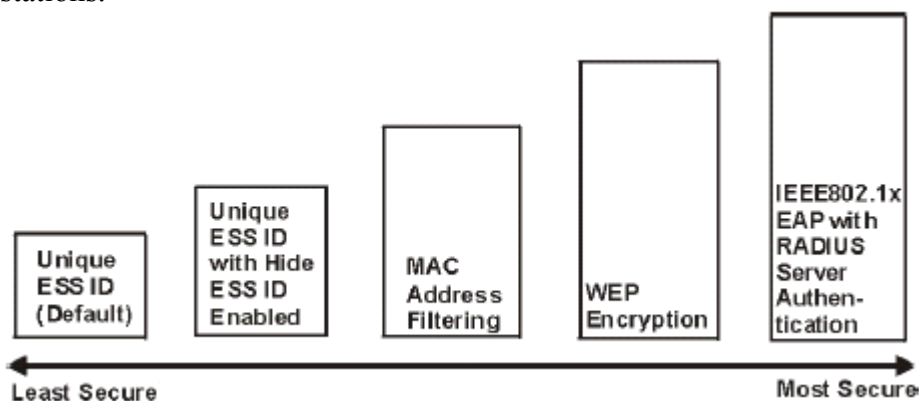
A large Fragmentation Threshold is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the Fragmentation Threshold value is smaller than the RTS/CTS value (see previously) you set then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach RTS/CTS size.

Levels of Security

Wireless security is vital to your network to protect wireless communication between wireless stations, access points and the wired network.

The figure below shows the possible wireless security levels on your ADSL Router. The highest security level relies on EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) for authentication and utilizes dynamic WEP key exchange. It requires interaction with a RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) server either on the WAN or your LAN to provide authentication service for wireless stations.



If you do not enable any wireless security on the ADSL Router, your network is accessible to any wireless networking device that is within range.

Use the ADSL Router web configurator to configurator to set up your wireless LAN security settings. Refer to the chapter on using the ADSL Router web configurator to see how to access the web configurator.



Data Encryption with WEP

WEP encryption scrambles the data transmitted between the wireless stations and the access points to keep network communications private. It encrypts unicast and multicast communications in a network. Both the wireless stations and the access points must use the same WEP key for data encryption and decryption.

The ADSL Router allows you to configure up to four 64-bit or 128-bit WEP keys but only one key can be enabled at any one time.

Configuring Wireless LAN

Click Wireless LAN, Wireless to open the Wireless screen.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

| Label | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| ESSID | The ESSID (Extended Service Set Identification) is a unique name to identify the ADSL Router in the wireless LAN. Wireless stations associating to the ADSL Router must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name (up to 32 characters). |
| Hide ESSID | Select Enable to hide the ESSID in so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through passive scanning. Select Disable to make the ESSID visible so a station can obtain the ESSID through passive scanning. |
| Channel ID | The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b wireless devices is called a channel. Select a channel from the drop-down list box. |
| RTS/CTS Threshold | The RTS (Request To Send) threshold (number of bytes) for enabling RTS/CTS handshake. Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to be larger than the maximum MSDU (MAC service data unit) size turns off the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to zero turns on the RTS/CTS handshake. Enter a value between 0 and 2432. |
| Fragmentation Threshold | The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Enter a value between 256 and 2432. |
| WEP Encryption | WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network. Select Disable to allow all wireless computers to communicate with the access points without any data encryption. Select 64-bit WEP or 128-bit WEP to use data encryption. |
| Key 1 to Key 4 | The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the ADSL Router and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission. If you chose 64-bit WEP, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). |



| | |
|---------|--|
| | <p>If you chose 128-bit WEP, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.</p> |
| WPA-PSK | The key for network authentication. The input format is in character style and key size should be in the range between 8 and 63 characters. |
| TKIP | TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) utilizes a stronger encryption method and incorporates Message Integrity Code (MIC) to provide protection against hackers. |

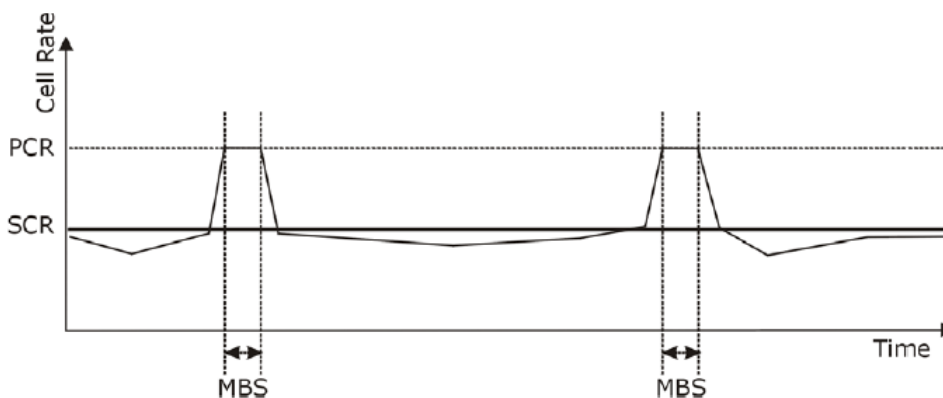
APPENDIX B

Traffic Shaping

Traffic Shaping is an agreement between the carrier and the subscriber to regulate the average rate and “burstiness” or fluctuation of data transmission over an ATM network. This agreement helps eliminate congestion, which is important for transmission of real time data such as audio and video connections. Peak Cell Rate (PCR) is the maximum rate at which the sender can send cells. This parameter may be lower (but not higher) than the maximum line speed. 1 ATM cell is 53 bytes (424 bits), so a maximum speed of 832 Kbps gives a maximum PCR of 1962 cells/sec. This rate is not guaranteed because it is dependent on the line speed.

Sustained Cell Rate (SCR) is the mean cell rate of a bursty, on-off traffic source that can be sent at the peak rate, and a parameter for burst-type traffic. SCR may not be greater than the PCR; the system default is 0 cells/sec.

Maximum Burst Size (MBS) is the maximum number of cells that can be sent at the PCR. After MBS is reached, cell rates fall below SCR until cell rate averages to the SCR again. At this time, more cells (up to the MBS) can be sent at the PCR again. The following figure illustrates the relationship between PCR, SCR and MBS.





Technical Features

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Protocols | IP, NAT, ARP, ICMP, DHCP(server, relay and client), RIP1/2 , SNMP, SNTP client, UPnP, Telnet server |
| LAN port | RJ-45, 4 10/100Base-T ports (1 10/100 Base-T port on A02-RA210-W54) |
| WAN port | RJ-11 (1 port ADSL) |
| External buttons | Reset, Power On/Off |
| LED Indicators | Power, System, Lan (4), WLAN and ADSL |
| Standard ADSL Compliance | ANSI T1.413 Issue 2, ITU-T G.992.1(Full Rate DMT), ITU-T G.992.2 (Lite DMT), ITU-T G.994.1 (Multimode) |
| Protocols ADSL | RFC2364(PPPoA), RFC2516(PPPoE), RFC1577 e RFC1483 |
| ATM | ATM AAL2/AAL5 and ATM service class : CBR, UBR, VBR-rt, VBR, ATM Forum UNI 3.0, 3.1 and 4.0 |
| Wireless | Standard IEEE802.11g e IEEE802.11b |
| Firewall | Intrusion Detection, DoS, Port Filters, URL blocking, MAC blocking |
| VPN | 1 VPN IPSec (IKE, DES/3DES, AH, ESP, MD5/SHA1) |
| Input Power | 12V DC @ 1A |
| Power Consumption | < 10watts |
| Agency and Regulatory | CE |
| Dimensions | 180x 120 x 32 mm |
| Weight | <350g |
| Operating Temperature | 0°C to 40°C |
| Storage Temperature | -10°C to 70°C |
| Operating Humidity | 5-95% non-condensing |



APPENDIX D

Support

If you have any problems with the Wireless Router ADSL, please consult this manual. If you continue to have problems you should contact the dealer where you bought this ADSL Router. If you have any other questions you can contact the Atlantis Land company directly at the following address:

Atlantis Land SpA
Viale De Gasperi, 122
20017 Mazzo di Rho(MI)
Tel: +39. 02.93906085, +39. 02.93907634(help desk)
Fax: +39. 02.93906161

Email: info@atlantis-land.com or tecnici@atlantis-land.com

WWW: <http://www.atlantis-land.com>